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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 Words) This report is submitted as partial fulfillment of the terms of SERDP funded project CS-1083. The purpose of this research is to assess the effects of military training noise on the endangered Red-Cockaded Woodpecker (RCW) and to develop assessment methodology. The results of this research will provide scientific basis for RCW management protocols, and will partially satisfy requirements of a 1996 USFWS biological opinion that requires the Army to assess effects of implementing the 1996 "Management Guidelines for the RCW on Army Installations." Implementing these new guidelines will significantly reduce restrictions on training for military installations on which RCWs are present. During the first year, we observed and documented several hundred training noise events and resulting RCW responses under realistic conditions. We measured both proximate response behavior and nesting success. We also observed RCW behavior and nesting success without noise stimuli, to provide a baseline against which to judge response and impact. Very few overt proximate responses to noise occurred. No significant difference in breeding success was found between disturbed and relatively undisturbed nest sites. It is important to note that the first year data are not of sufficient statistical power to make strong conclusions or to establish reliable noise dose-response relations or thresholds. They are sufficient to confirm that the project technical approach is appropriate.					
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ASSESSMENT OF TRAINING NOISE IMPACTS ON THE RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

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**FY98 (first year) Annual Report Submitted to
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INTRODUCTION

Executive Summary

This report is submitted as partial fulfillment of the terms of the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) funded project CS-1083. The purpose of this research is to assess the effects of military training noise on the endangered Red-Cockaded Woodpecker (RCW) and to develop assessment methodology. The results of this research will provide scientific basis for RCW management protocols, and will partially satisfy requirements of a 1996 USFWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) biological opinion that requires the Army to assess effects of implementing the 1996 "Management Guidelines for the RCW on Army Installations." Implementing these new guidelines will significantly reduce restrictions on training for military installations on which RCWs are present. These include Ft. Stewart, Ft. Bragg, Ft. Benning, Ft. Polk, Ft. Gordon, Ft. Jackson, Camp Lajeune, Eglin AFB, and Camp Blanding. This research is being conducted jointly by USACERL (U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories), Ft. Stewart and U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM). The project was developed by USACERL in coordination with FORSCOM, USFWS RCW Recovery Coordinator and Region 4 office, Ft. Stewart Director of Training, Ft. Stewart DPW Fish and Wildlife Branch, and the Army TES User Group.

During the first year, we observed and documented several hundred training noise events and resulting RCW responses under realistic conditions. We measured both proximate response behavior and nesting success. We also observed RCW behavior and nesting success without noise stimuli, to provide a baseline against which to judge response and impact. Very few overt proximate responses to noise occurred. No significant difference in breeding success was found between disturbed and relatively undisturbed nest sites. It is important to note that the first year data are not of sufficient statistical power to make strong conclusions or to establish reliable noise dose-response relations or thresholds. They are sufficient to confirm that the project technical approach is appropriate and needs only minor revision, and that the project objectives will be achieved.

Background

The Endangered Species Act mandates all federal agencies to carry out programs to conserve threatened and endangered species (TES) and to evaluate the impacts of their activities on listed species (Scott et al. 1994). TES management on military installations, particularly involving RCWs, has caused conflicts between TES conservation objectives and military mission accomplishment (Fort Stewart ESMP 1998). A brief summary of legal requirements is presented in Appendix D. Because noise management has traditionally focused mainly on minimizing human annoyance, loud activities have often been relocated to sparsely populated areas where wildlife resides. This has led to increased interactions between training activity and wildlife (Holland 1991). Increasing importance has been placed on determining the extent of noise impacts on wildlife (Bowles 1995), especially threatened and endangered (Delaney et al. 1999).

The Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*; RCW) is an endangered species that inhabits mature, open pine forests of the southeastern United States (Jackson 1994). Historically, RCW populations were distributed throughout the South from eastern Texas to the Atlantic coast, and north to New Jersey (Jackson 1987). The distribution has been reduced with the extirpation of RCWs from New Jersey (Lawrence 1867), Missouri (Cunningham 1946 as cited in Jackson 1987), and most recently Maryland (Devlin et al. 1980). The majority of RCWs are currently restricted to public lands, namely National Forests, military installations, and National Wildlife Refuges (Jackson 1978,

Lennartz et al. 1983). Military installations, in particular, are gaining recognition as a valuable resource in the recovery of TES. It has been estimated that nearly a quarter of the remaining RCWs are located on nine military installations in the southeast (Costa 1992), which includes the Ft. Stewart population. Such a close association has led to increased conflicts between TES conservation requirements and the military's mission of maintaining a high degree of combat readiness (Jordan 1995).

In 1984 the Army initially established a 200 foot buffer zone around all RCW cavity trees to protect nesting habitat and identify RCW management units. In 1996, the Department of the Army (DA) issued revised guidelines for the management of RCWs on military lands, to reduce training restrictions and increase adaptive management of the RCW and its habitat. These guidelines are scheduled to go into effect by mid-1999. Under the revised guidelines, certain transient military activities are permitted within 50 feet of RCW cavity trees. These include: (1) military vehicle and personnel travel, including armor; (2) .50 caliber machine gun blank fire and 7.62 mm blank fire and below; (3) artillery/hand grenade simulators and Hoffman type devices; (4) hand digging of hasty individual fighting positions; (5) use of smoke grenades and star cluster/parachute flares; and (6) smoke and haze operation (see Hayden 1997 for a more detailed description of past and current Army guidelines for RCWs). It is estimated that the proposed revisions would reduce training restrictions on Ft. Stewart by 10-20% (T. Beaty, pers. comm.). A 1996 USFWS biological opinion requires the Army to assess effects due to implementing the 1996 guidelines. The current project will provide an important aspect of this required assessment.

The Ft. Stewart Fish and Wildlife Directorate prepared an Endangered Species Management Plan (ESMP 1998) for the installation that detailed four main changes under these revised guidelines: 1) consideration will be given jointly to training mission requirements and RCW biological requirements when implementing ESMP; 2) no training restrictions will be imposed on any new RCW clusters; 3) reduction in off-limit area for thru-cluster maneuver traffic around cluster trees from 200 feet. to 50 feet; and 4) the types of training activities allowed within RCW clusters will be expanded. These revisions are scheduled to go into effect by mid-1999.

Objectives

The primary research objective of this study is to determine the impact of certain types of training noise on the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW). This will require that we develop dose-response threshold relationships for quantifying RCW responses to noise levels and stimulus distances, and relate these to nesting success. A second objective is to develop and disseminate cost-effective techniques for documenting the effects of training noise on TES populations. These techniques include the capability to characterize noise stimuli, to document behavioral responses, and to determine resulting population effects due to military noise. Achieving these objectives will provide means to manage impact on both military training capability and TES, and will provide factual basis for mitigation and management protocols and guidelines. This research directly addresses the #1 Army Conservation Pillar User Requirement, impacts of military operations on threatened and endangered species (TES). The results of this research will partially satisfy requirements of the 1996 USFWS biological opinion (Jordan et al. 1997) that requires the Army to assess effects due to implementing the 1996 "Management Guidelines for the RCW on Army Installations."

Mode of Technology Transfer

Products of this research will be provided directly to the Military Services for use during consultation with the USFWS and for development of management protocols. This aspect of the transition plan will directly help to alleviate impacts on military training capability and will provide information to the military that will guide effective management of impacts on endangered species populations. Other vehicles will include technical papers and journal articles and TES and noise workshops. The information will also be disseminated through the Environmental Noise Program Office of the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine, the Army TES User Group, and the USAF International Bibliography on Noise (IBON). Other forums for dissemination include the NATO CCMS subcommittees for noise effects, the International Committee on the Biological Effects of Noise (ICBEN), the Acoustical Society of America Animal Bioacoustics technical committee, and the DoD Committee on Environmental Noise.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Noise disturbance studies have often been anecdotal in nature and fail to quantitatively measure either the stimulus or the behavioral response related to the animal's fitness. Predictive models for the relationship between disturbance dosage and quantifiable effects are even more scarce (Awbrey and Bowles 1990, Grubb and King 1991, Grubb and Bowerman 1997). Although many types of human disturbance have been reported as impacting birds (Fyfe and Olendorff 1976), very little research has addressed the effects of human activity on woodpeckers, especially the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker (Charbonneau et al. 1983, Jackson 1983, Beaty 1986, and Jackson and Parris 1995, TNC 1996).

Few researchers have directly compared differences in bird responsiveness between aerial and ground-based disturbances (Bowles et al. 1990). Studies that have examined the effects of aircraft activity on nesting birds (e.g., Platt 1977, Windsor 1977, Ellis 1981, Anderson 1989) have often noted a slight but non-significant decrease in nesting success and productivity for disturbed versus undisturbed nests. Anderson et al. (1989) noted a slight decline in the nesting success of experimental Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) nests versus control nests (80% versus 86% success) after helicopter disturbances.

In contrast, ground-based disturbances appear to have a greater impact than aerial disturbances on the nesting success of some bird species. In their classification tree model of Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) responses to various anthropogenic disturbances, Grubb and King (1991) determined that Bald Eagles in Arizona showed the highest response frequency and severity of response towards ground-based disturbances, followed by aquatic, and lastly by aerial disturbances. Delaney et al. (1999) reported similar findings for Mexican Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*) response to military helicopter activity and chain saws, observing that chain saws elicited a greater flush response rate than helicopters at comparable distances and noise levels.

A bird's behavior during the nesting season is an important determinant of its ultimate nesting success or failure (Hohman 1986). Various bird species have been shown to abandon their nests after being exposed to ground-based and aerial disturbances. White and Thurow (1985) reported that approximately 30% of Ferruginous Hawks (*Buteo regalis*) abandoned their nests after being exposed to various ground-based disturbances, but there were no controls for comparison. Anderson et al. (1989) reported that two of 29 Red-tailed Hawk nests were abandoned after being flushed by

helicopter flights, compared with zero of 12 control nests. Ellis et al. (1991) found only one of 19 Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) nests were abandoned when exposed to frequent low-altitude jet flights during the nesting season (no control sites utilized). Platt (1977) reported similar rates with only one of 11 Gyrfalcon (*F. rusticolus*) nests failing (reportedly due to snow damage), compared with zero of 12 control nests. Of the six Peregrine Falcon (*F. Peregrinus*) nests exposed to helicopter flights, only one was abandoned (also apparently due to inclement weather) compared with zero of three control sites (Windsor 1977).

Birds may be more susceptible to disturbance-caused nest abandonment early in the nesting season because parents have less energy invested in the nesting process (Knight and Temple 1987). Some animals appear reluctant to leave the nest later in the nesting season (Anderson et al. 1989, Ellis et al. 1991, Delaney et al. 1999). Steenhof and Kochert (1982) reported that Golden Eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) and Red-tailed Hawks exposed to human intrusions during early incubation had significantly lower nesting success than individuals exposed later in the season (45% success for Golden Eagles and 57% for Red-tailed Hawks within experimental groups versus 71% and 74% success with control groups, respectively). Although reactions of adult birds at the nest can influence hatching rates and fledgling success (Windsor 1977), flush behavior of adult birds from the nest is poorly quantified (Fraser et al. 1985, Holthuijzen et al. 1990, Delaney et al. 1999). In the few studies that have examined bird responses to specific disturbance types (e.g., aircraft approach distance), flush rates were higher if birds were naive (i.e., not previously exposed; Platt 1977). Some birds are more reluctant to flush off the nest during incubation and early nestling phases than later in the season (Grubb and Bowerman 1997, Delaney et al. 1999). Animal responsiveness has been shown to increase as the nesting season progresses (Grubb and Bowerman 1997). Delaney et al. (1999) found that Mexican Spotted Owls were more responsive to helicopters later in the reproductive cycle which suggests that adult defensive behavior may decrease as young mature. In contrast, Holthuijzen et al. (1990) found Prairie Falcon responsiveness to nearby blasting activity decreased as the nesting season progressed.

Few studies have documented the threshold distance that causes birds to flush in response to noise disturbance events. In those studies that reported stimulus distance, it was rare for birds to flush when stimulus distance was > 60 m (Carrier and Melquist 1976, Edwards et al. 1979, Craig and Craig 1984, Delaney et al. 1999). Similar findings were reported by Carrier and Melquist (1976) for Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), and Ellis (1981) for Peregrine Falcons. Many disturbance study reports imply that animal response increases with decreasing stimulus distance (Platt 1977, Grubb and King 1991, McGarigal et al. 1991, Stalmaster and Kaiser 1997), though few studies have experimentally tested this relationship (see Delaney et al. 1999). Delaney et al. (1999) found that the proportion of owls flushing in response to a disturbance was strongly and negatively related to stimulus distance and positively related to noise level.

Even fewer examples are available for noise response thresholds. Snyder et al. (1978) reported that Snail Kites (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*) did not flush even when noise levels were up to 105 dBA from commercial jet traffic. This result was qualified by the fact that test birds were living near airports and may have habituated to the noise. Edwards et al. (1979) found a dose-response relationship for flush responses of several species of gallinaceous birds when approach distances were between 30-60 m and noise levels approximated 95 dBA. Delaney et al. (1999) reported that Mexican Spotted Owls did not flush during the nesting season when the SEL noise level for helicopters was ≤ 92 dBA and the LEQ level for chain saws was ≤ 46 dBA. Noise response thresholds were fairly

comparable with data from the non-nesting season (92 dBA for helicopters and 51 dBA for chain saws).

Distance has been described as the most commonly used surrogate for noise disturbance in the animal effects literature, and has been proposed to be the best representative for quantifying the relationship between stimulus and response measures (Awbrey and Bowles 1990). The reason appears to be that distance is more conveniently implemented into management practices (i.e., establishment of buffer zones) than other variables. However, use of properly measured noise level as the stimulus measure facilitates broader application of response results, in particular to sources of similar aural character but different acoustic power emission.

TECHNICAL APPROACH

Scope

The scope of this research is to assess the effects of military training noise on the RCW population on Ft. Stewart, Georgia, by direct observation of RCW behavior and nesting success. All aspects of the research plan were reviewed and approved by the USFWS and Ft. Stewart before monitoring activity began. Results from this research apply directly to Ft. Stewart, and may also be applicable to other installations in the southeastern U.S. where RCWs and similar noise occur. This study will utilize population data collected at Ft. Stewart and other installations under a leveraged FORSCOM program. Specific evaluation of impact of maneuver training activities will be conducted under a separate coordinated research effort.

Training noise sources examined during this study include large caliber live fire, small arms live fire, small arms blank fire and artillery simulators, and helicopter flights. RCW response to other military activity noise, such as human and vehicle noise associated with maneuver training, aircraft overflights, and MLRS fire, will be documented opportunistically, but is not of high priority in this study.

Null Hypothesis

Data collection, summary, and statistical analyses to assess and to characterize military training noise in RCW clusters, and to evaluate the relationship between noise levels and RCW demographic data, are based on the following formal null hypotheses:

- I. Ho: There is no difference in the nesting success, productivity, or nesting behavior between disturbed and undisturbed RCW nest sites.
2. Ho: There is no relationship between stimulus distance or noise level and RCW response behavior.
3. Ho: There is no difference in RCW response between types of training activities.

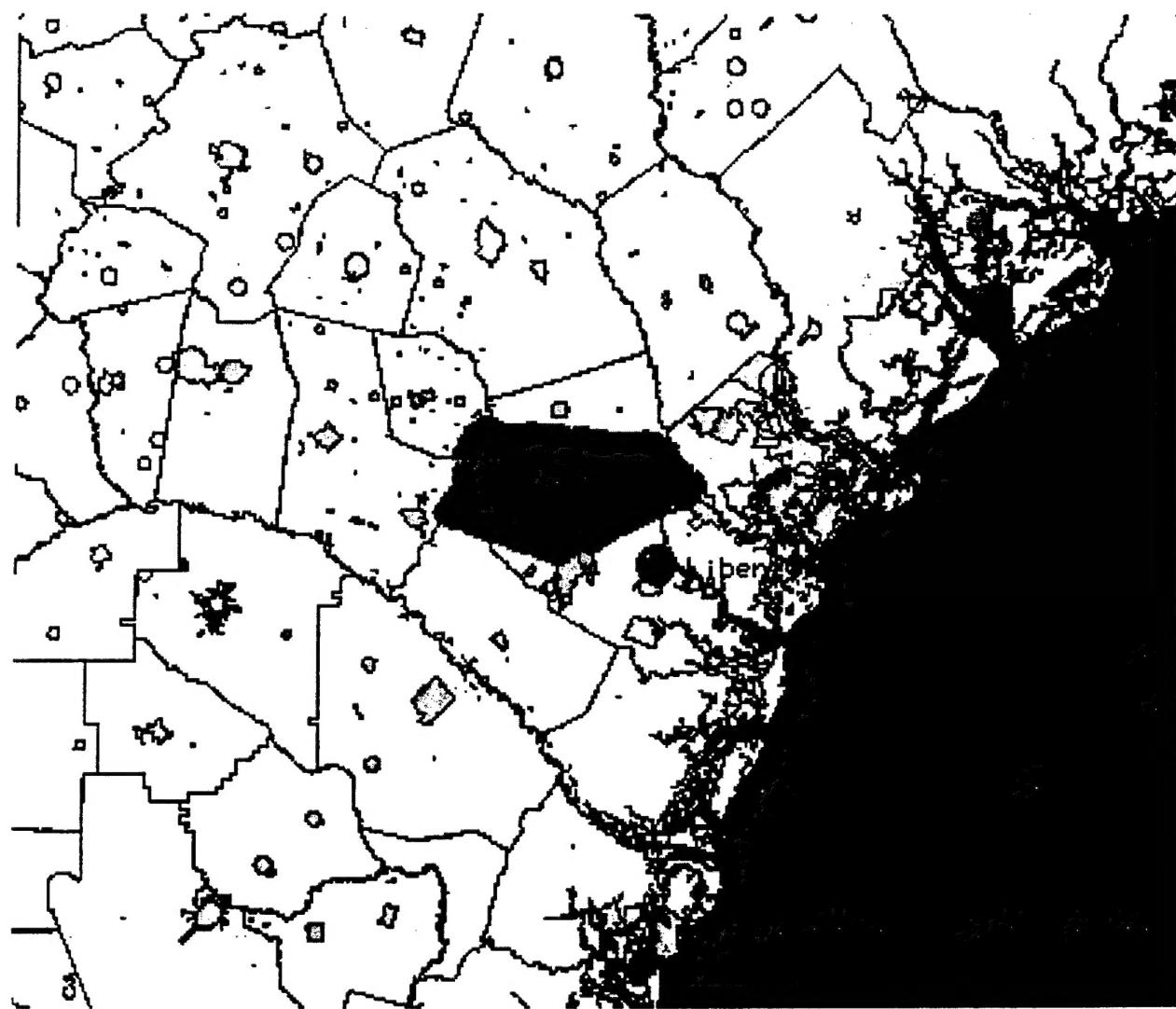
Study Area

Ft. Stewart is located in east-central Georgia (Figure 1) within Liberty, Long, Bryon, Tattnall, and Evans counties, and is the largest Army Installation east of the Mississippi River.

Physiographically, this area lies within the Atlantic Coastal Flatwoods Province (USDA SCS 1980), within a humid, semi-tropical latitude, and averages 50 inches of rain a year. The average temperature in January is 62 F with a relative humidity of 70%, while July averages 91 F with a relative humidity of 76% (National Weather Service). Approximately 66% of the 112,745 ha of the installation are

terrestrial and cover three main forest types: upland pine stands composed primarily of longleaf (*Pinus palustris*), loblolly (*P. taeda*), and slash pine (*P. elliottii*); mixed pine-hardwood sites; and hardwood stands. The remaining habitats include various wetland types and open water (ESMP 1998).

The primary mission of Ft. Stewart is training and operational readiness of the 3rd Infantry Division (Mech.) and other non-division units. The 3rd Infantry Division (previously the 24th) was activated in 1975 and re-designated as a mechanized division in 1979 (Hayden 1997). Training activities are conducted year-round at Ft. Stewart to maintain a combat ready fighting force. The installation also supports training of regional National Guard and Reserve units, as well as joint training exercises with troops from other installations and DoD Branches (Fort Stewart ESMP 1998).



**Figure 1. Location of Ft. Stewart Army Installation
within the state of Georgia.**

Ft. Stewart contains a variety of impact and firing areas, as is shown in Figure 2. The central feature of the installation is the Artillery Impact Area (AIA; ~ 5,200 ha) which is surrounded by dozens of artillery firing points varying in distance from a few hundred meters to thousands of meters from the impact area itself. On the western border of the AIA is the Red Cloud Multipurpose Range Complex (MPRC) containing eight separate ranges. Just south of the AIA is the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Area (EOD), the Demolition Area (DEMO), and the Small Arms Impact Area (13 live-fire ranges, ~ 2,300 ha). To the east and northeast of AIA are the Calfax and Luzon Ranges, and three smaller Aerial Gunnery Ranges (AGR). There are also seven drop zones located throughout the installation (Hayden 1997).

Ft. Stewart Special Purpose Areas

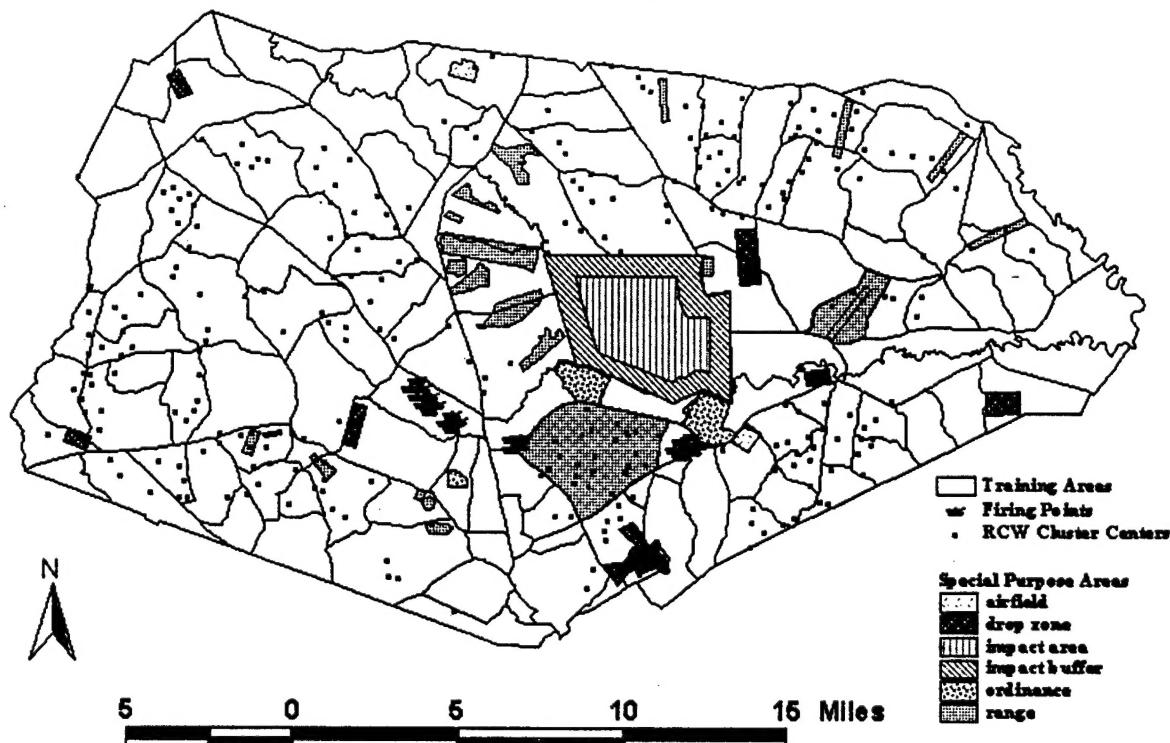


Figure 2. Locations of military training areas and RCW clusters on Ft. Stewart.

Sample Cluster Selection

There are approximately 270 known RCW cavity tree clusters on Ft. Stewart, distributed as shown in Figure 2. None are known in the AIA because this area cannot be safely surveyed. Of the approximately 141 reproductively active (mated pair present) RCW clusters, we chose 50 sample clusters for observation during the first field season. We intend to use these same clusters insofar as practical throughout this multiyear study. We classified clusters according to type and level of training noise, based on the number, distance, and noise levels of stimulus events that, to the best of our knowledge, each cluster typically receives. Three types of sample sites were chosen: passive

disturbed, undisturbed and experimental. “Passive disturbed” sites were sites that receive potentially significant noise disturbance as part of normal training operations; we had no direct control over time, number or level of noise events at these sites. Noise types include large caliber live fire, small arms live fire, artillery simulators, and helicopter flights. We attempted to choose sites that received predominantly only one type of noise, but this was sometimes impossible if we were to also utilize the highest noise level clusters. “Undisturbed” or “low disturbance” sites (the two terms are equivalent and are used interchangeably in this report) are sites where noise levels were judged likely to be consistently low or absent for all of the noise types. At these sites we observed behavior and measured nesting success as a baseline for judging impact at disturbed sites. It is likely that at least some level of military noise of some type can be perceived at every RCW cluster on Ft. Stewart. Our criterion for low disturbance is noise levels near or below ambient noise levels. At “experimental” sites we exposed the birds to small arms blank fire under controlled conditions. The experimental sites were chosen from among cluster sites that had otherwise low noise disturbance. This implies that birds at these sites were not habituated to the noise stimulus. The sample clusters were randomly selected within noise types. Sample size was limited by the number of clusters that fit each of the foregoing selection protocol criteria and by available field observation resources.

Impact Measures

Selection of noise impact criteria is a critical issue. For humans the response criterion is typically annoyance. For domesticated species the issue may be damage to individual animals or impacts on profits. For TES, the ultimate concern is long-term survival of the species. The challenge is to develop a relatively short-term procedure for inferring impact on long-term survival. The conceptual approach that will be used in this study is depicted in Figure 3. First, proximate responses to the noise stimulus are measured. A proximate response is the direct and immediate response of the animal to the stimulus, for example a behavioral (e.g. flight) or a physiological (e.g. change in heart rate) response. This tracks with the first regulatory decision criterion of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), that is, whether the action or activity “may affect” the species. Next, we examine whether the stimulus that elicited the proximate response affects “individual fitness,” which is typically evaluated in terms of mortality or reduced nesting success. This is established by field monitoring of many individuals throughout the nesting season. This level of effect tracks with the next decision criterion of the ESA, namely whether the action or activity will “adversely affect” the species. The ultimate level of effect is whether the action or activity causes significant changes in the number of individuals in the population. This level of effect tracks with the final decision criterion of the ESA, which is whether the action or activity is “likely to jeopardize the continued existence” of the species.

Population effects will be inferred from measures of individual fitness by application of population viability analysis (PVA) models. Current applications of PVA do not capture the temporal and spatial variability of training events, and thus cannot model the resulting effects on endangered species demographic parameters. USACERL currently is developing PVA modeling approaches capable of capturing training effects in predictive population models. This is a leveraged effort under this project and a related USACERL research effort to evaluate effects of maneuver training (vehicles and troops) on RCWs.

In summary, the research paradigm is that proximate effects can be linked to individual fitness, which in turn can be linked to population effects. As a specific example, consider that a bird might flush from a nest (a proximate response) in response to a noise event. It is possible that this could lead to failure of the nest, especially if it occurred repeatedly. Monitoring is required to determine nesting

success of disturbed and of undisturbed nests. A population model is required to determine if such failure of some percentage of nests has impact on survival of the population.

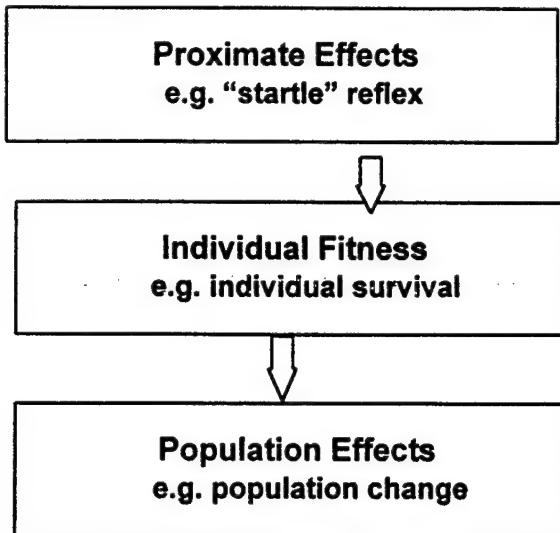


Figure 3. Assessment Hierarchy for Training impact on threatened and endangered species.

Behavior and Proximate Response Measurement Protocols

We documented woodpecker behavior at low and high noise disturbance nest sites by direct observation (camouflaged blinds > 30 m from the nest) and through video surveillance. We divided the nesting cycle into three stages: incubation (eggs present 0-11 days), brooding (small chicks attended by adults: day 12-22), and nestling (larger chicks typically unattended in nest: day 23-until fledging). A “data session” consisted of behavioral observations on at least one adult RCW, typically for a time period of one or more hours. For disturbed sites, we attempted to observe behavior for some period of time before and after the disturbance events, though this was sometimes not possible at passive disturbed sites.

To evaluate RCW baseline behavior and responses to military training activities, we measured several parameters:

- (1) alert - RCW moves to the cavity mouth, head movements, orient to noise source;
- (2) flush from nest - RCW departs from the nest in response to the stimulus, and remains away from the nest for a measured period of time;
- (3) recovery time – length of time an adult is away from the nest after being flushed.
- (4) nest attentiveness - proportion of time that the adults spend on the nest through the nesting season (calculated for diurnal, 24-hour periods, and for each nesting phase);
- (5) prey deliveries - number and rate of prey deliveries to the nest;
- (6) trips - number and duration of times the attending adult left the nest.

RCW behavior categories 3-6 will not be included in this report because these data are not yet fully analyzed.

Demographic and Nesting Success Data

RCW demographic data (population size, growth, density and distribution) were collected in accordance with established protocols used by the Fish and Wildlife Branch DPW on Ft. Stewart. Demographic data included the following parameters for each cluster:

- (1) Cluster occupancy - cluster occupied by one or more RCWs. Most individuals are identified by unique leg band combinations. Provides a measure of population size, growth and stability;
- (2) Mated status - presence of both an adult male and an adult female RCW;
- (3) Active nest - at least one egg was laid;
- (4) Nesting success - at least one fledgling was produced. Provides a measure of the proportion of RCW clusters that is reproductively successful;
- (5) Nesting productivity – number of young fledged per nest. Provides a measure of fecundity;
- (6) Number of eggs produced;
- (7) Number of nestlings hatched;
- (8) Group size - provides a possible measure of territory quality and availability;

These data enable several trends to be detected:

- (1) Reproductive loss - mortality rate of eggs, nestlings and fledglings during nesting;
- (2) Nest annual re-occupancy rates - provides a potential measure of RCW response to disturbance. Sites with heavy disturbance levels may be abandoned in subsequent years in favor of other sites further from specific disturbances;
- (3) Site tenacity - turnover rate of adult and helper RCWs within a cluster site across years;
- (4) nesting success rates at disturbed and undisturbed sites.
- (5) mean number of young fledged at disturbed and undisturbed sites;
- (6) mean clutch and brood size at disturbed and undisturbed sites;
- (7) reproductive potential - total number of young that could be produced if all eggs and nestlings survived to fledge successfully.

Most of the demographic data for Red-cockaded Woodpecker clusters was collected by DPW Fish and Wildlife personnel from Ft. Stewart. Each active (at least one RCW present) cluster was initially visited to determine the cluster occupancy. Adult RCWs were banded by Fish & Wildlife DPW personnel to determine group size and affiliation using methods similar to Walters et al. (1988). A 25% random sample of all RCW clusters were then monitored approximately every 7-9 days to record clutch and brood size. Nestlings were uniquely color banded approximately 5-10 days after hatching. Clusters were visited 20-25 days after nestlings were banded to determine the number and sex of fledglings (Walters et al. 1988). The 25% sample included many of our sample clusters. We augmented the DPW Fish and Wildlife sample by monitoring demographic data (particularly the number of young fledged) for additional cluster sites to provide more complete coverage of our sample clusters.

Video Surveillance

Video cameras are being evaluated as a means to record RCW behavior over prolonged periods, to reduce costs, and to avoid potentially disruptive effects of human presence. The camera systems can also be used to document response in areas that cannot be safely monitored, e.g. downrange of firing positions.

Cameras were attached to tree trunks with adjustable, jointed angle-brackets and screws. Cameras were mounted at the same level or slightly above nest height in the nearest practical tree, i.e., large enough to climb to nest height, and at least 5 m from the nest tree so as not to disturb incubating woodpeckers. A power line-and-coaxial-cable down line, covered with camouflaged cloth, was attached to a 10.5-cm, DC monitor and battery so camera placement can be directed from the base of the camera tree. A minimum of two persons is required for camera placement, a climber to position the camera and a person on the ground to check the video signal and placement. To become operational, a trunk line is attached at the base of the tree (covered by a camouflaged 1.2-cm diameter hose for protection against rodents), allowing the power/recording station to be placed 60 m from the tree to minimize potential disturbance to the woodpeckers. We put the recorder, twin batteries, and all connectors inside a weatherproof bin concealed under a camouflaged tarpaulin. Freshly recharged batteries are used for each set of recordings.

We used black and white, charge-coupled device (CCD), video-board cameras to document RCW behavior at 14 nest sites during the 1998 nesting season. The solid state, 12-volt, flexible circuit-board cameras were equipped with 12.0-mm lenses. The cameras provide a minimum of 380 lines of resolution and have a minimum sensitivity of 0.5-Lux. Cameras are mounted in waterproof heavy-gauge plastic switch boxes with transparent covers (12.9 x 6.7 x 4.1 cm) which, except for the lens and LED area, are painted black. Two ports are threaded into the protective housing: one port was for the power supply, while the second port was for the video signal (Delaney et al. 1998).

Panasonic Model AG-1070DC Professional/Industrial VHS video recorders, connected to cameras via coaxial cable (RG-59), provided approximately 24 hours of coverage per tape. These 12-volt, DC powered recorders were designed for field surveillance applications. Cameras and video recorders are powered by two 12-volt, 33.0-amp-hour, Power-Sonic Model PS-12330 sealed rechargeable batteries connected in parallel (a 24-hour taping would draw a single battery below operational limits). These "gel-cell" type batteries (weighing 11.3 kg each) reduce the risk of battery damage, and eliminate the potential for spillage during backpack transport.

Sound Instrumentation and Recording

Sony TCD-D7, Digital Audio Tape (DAT) recorders were used to continuously record all noise events, along with exact time and date. We attached Brüel & Kjaer (B&K) Type 4149 1.3-cm Condenser Microphones with 7.5-cm wind screens to B&K Model 2639 Preamplifiers, mounting the microphone on a 1-m stick, and placing the unit directly under a woodpecker's nest about 1 m from the tree trunk. Two equipment placement procedures were used. In one setup, the B&K Model 2804 Power Supply and DAT recorder were located at our observation point in a camouflaged blind 30 m from the woodpeckers, with three 10 m connecting cables attached to the preamplifier and microphone at the base of the tree. This facilitates tending of the equipment without exposing the human observer during a data session. In an alternate arrangement, the entire package of sound recording equipment was placed at the base of the nest tree in a small camouflaged container. A 1.0 kHz, 94 dB calibration signal (20 micropascals ref.) from a B&K Type 4250 Sound Level Calibrating System was recorded before and after each noise event recording. This signal provides an absolute, standardized reference for sound levels and spectra when data are later analyzed using a B&K Type 2144 Frequency Analyzer. All noise data were analyzed at the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, Champaign, IL.

In addition to recording noise levels at the base of the nest tree, we also recorded noise levels within nest cavities prior to nesting or at non-nesting sites. These measurements were taken to

estimate how noise levels measured at the ground would need to be adjusted to predict noise levels within the nest cavity.

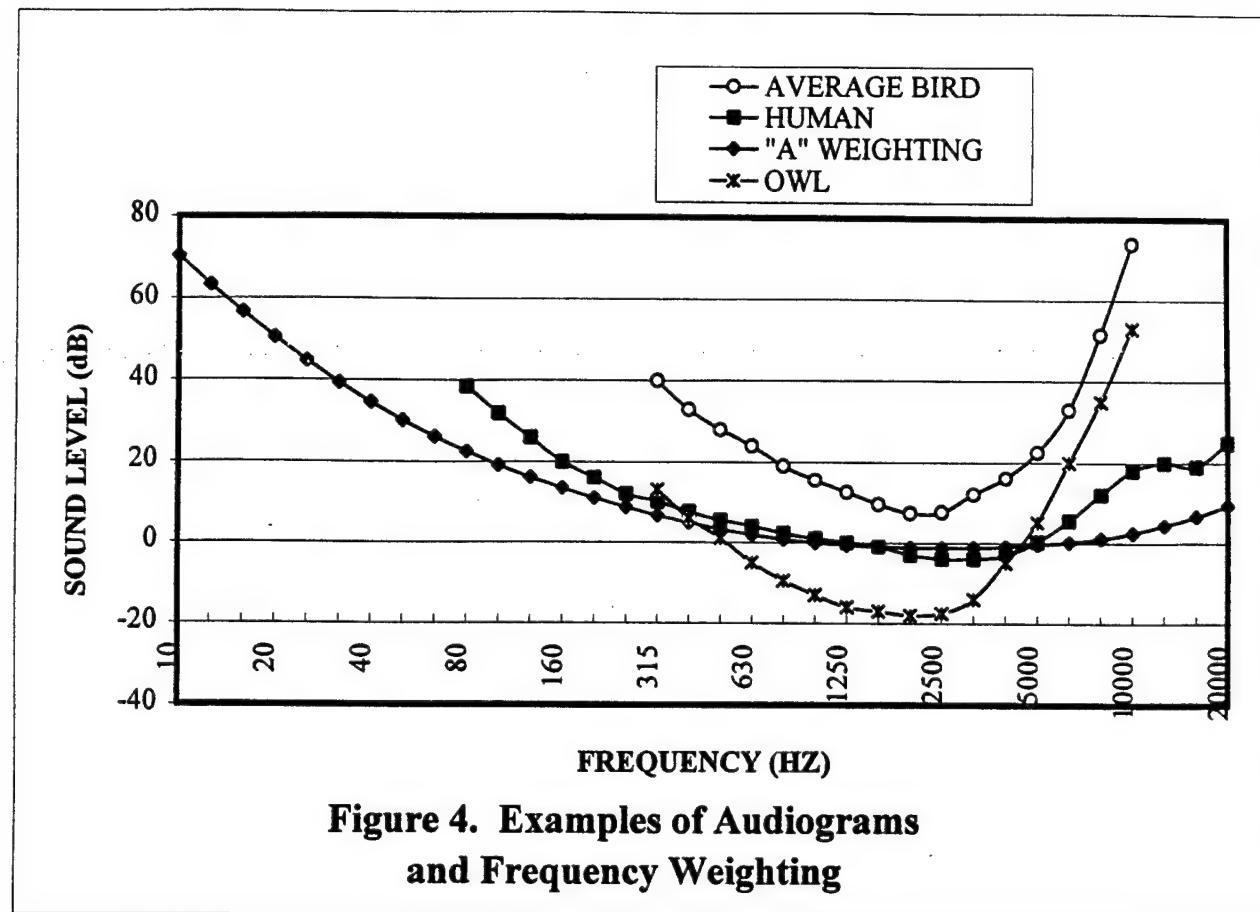
Sound Metrics

Noise is defined as sound that is undesirable or constitutes an unwarranted disturbance, and can alter behavior or normal functioning (ANSI S1.1-1994). The types of military noise that are within the scope of this study vary widely in instantaneous transient amplitude, duration, spectral energy content, and suddenness of onset. Appropriate noise metrics and frequency weighting are essential to adequately quantify noise impact for each type of noise. Noise metrics are chosen to measure noise dose in a way that meaningfully correlates with subject response. Frequency weighting is an algorithm of frequency-dependent attenuation which simulates the hearing sensitivity and range of the study subjects. Frequency weighting discriminates against sound, which, while easily measured, is not heard by the study subjects. The current project requires specialized metrics and techniques to meaningfully measure noise impacts on animals. Our paradigm is to measure noise events in terms of unweighted one-third-octave-band levels, apply frequency weighting to the resultant spectra, and calculated appropriate overall metrics.

It is well-established (ANSI S12.40-1990, S12.9-1996, S12.17-1996, Homans 1974, NAS 1977, 1981, Rice 1983, 1986, Schomer 1986, 1994) that the appropriate metric for blast noise is sound exposure level (SEL), which is essentially the time integral of the square of the acoustic pressure. We measured blast noise as unweighted 1/3-octave band sound exposure levels (SEL), to which frequency weighting appropriate for the RCW will be applied (when available from the audiogram portion of this study, described in Appendix A) to obtain appropriately-weighted overall levels. The same metric and procedure was also used with small arms noise (Buchta 1990, Hede 1982, Hoffman 1985, Luz 1982, Sorenson 1979, Vos 1995). Two metrics, the SEL and the maximum 1-second equivalent average (LEQ) level, were used for helicopter noise, airplane noise and vehicle pass-by noise, since both are meaningful in terms of correlation with response (EPA 1974, 1982, FICUN 1980, Fidell 1991, Schomer 1994, Schultz 1978, USCIR 1980). Ambient noise was measured as LEQ for various appropriate time periods (EPA 1982). In all cases, the noise signals were recorded on digital audio tapes and preserved for possible further analysis.

Only noise that is audible to the study species should be accounted for in the metric used to quantify noise level. The commonly used "A" frequency weighting (ANSI S1.4-1983) attenuates noise energy according to human hearing range and sensitivity. For human response to blast noise, "C" frequency weighting is often applied to received blast noise signals, rather than "A" weighting which is more representative of human hearing response (ANSI S1.4-1983). This is done to retain low frequency energy that, while not heard by humans, causes a secondary rattle in buildings which does evoke response (ANSI S12.4-1986). This is not appropriate for wildlife. Frequency weighting designed for humans will in general not be appropriate for animal species. An audiogram, which describes hearing range and sensitivity, provides guidance regarding appropriate frequency weighting for the species of interest and also aids in interpretation of noise response data. Figure 4 shows a composite average audiogram of seven orders of birds, with an approximate representation of a human audiogram and the "A" weighting curve included for comparison. The differences are substantial. The "owl" audiogram further illustrates how audiograms can vary among species. We searched the literature and consulted several leading experts on bird hearing without finding an audiogram for the RCW or for any species in RCW's order, *Piciformes*. Thus as part of this project we will obtain an

audiogram that will be used to develop a frequency weighting function that is appropriate for woodpeckers. A report on the status of this effort is included as Appendix A.



Statistical Data Analysis

We used SPSS 8.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc. 1998) to perform all descriptive statistics, for example, independent-sample *t*-tests for comparing the mean number of eggs, nestlings, and young fledged between 1st and 2nd nesting attempts. Whenever appropriate, multiple observations at single nests were averaged before inferential tests were performed so that the sample sizes are the number of nests examined. We used a one-tailed Fisher Exact Test to assess 2x2 contingency tables for variability in nesting success between disturbed and undisturbed nest sites (Zar 1984). Alpha levels of 0.05 and power 0.80 will be required to reject a null hypothesis for all tests. Means \pm standard error (SE) are presented in the text.

RESULTS

Initiation Dates for each Nesting Phase

The first woodpecker clutches were initiated on approximately 17 April through 10 May, while secondary clutches (clusters that re-nested after initial nest failure) were initiated from 12 May through 12 June. Eggs from initial nesting attempts hatched from approximately 27 April through 20 May, while nests from 2nd nesting attempts hatched from 22 May through 21 June. We observed young fledging from initial nesting attempts from 23 May through 14 June, and from 16 June through 16 July for secondary nesting attempts.

Overall Population Dynamics

Of the 165 potential breeding pairs on Ft. Stewart, 141 nested during the 1998 nesting season (85.5%). Of the clusters that nested for which we have good data (114 clusters), 87.7% fledged young successfully. Sixteen of the 25 clusters that initially failed to nest were found re-nesting within the following two weeks, with 75% of these sites successfully fledging young. Clusters that re-nested were found to be as successful (Fisher Exact Test, $P > 0.05$; 75% for sites that re-nested versus 89.8% for initial nesting attempts) and productive as sites that nested only once. We observed no statistically significant difference in number of eggs ($F_{1,130} = 0.12, P = 0.74$), nestlings ($F_{1,131} = 0.12, P = 0.74$), or the number of young fledged ($F_{1,100} = 2.32, P = 0.13$) between sites that re-nested and those that nested only once. We then pooled these data to determine mean rates for the overall population. Mean clutch size for RCW nests was 3.01 ± 0.08 eggs/nest, mean brood size was 2.09 ± 0.07 nestlings/nest, and the number of young fledged was 1.75 ± 0.09 young/occupied nest (1.99 ± 0.07 young/successful nest). Occupied nests include sites that are successful as well as sites that are not. Successful nests only include those sites that are successful in fledging young. Just over half of the young that fledged were male (53.3%). There was a 38.7% decline in the reproductive potential of RCW nests from the incubation phase to the nestling phase ($F_{1,229} = 99.47, P < 0.001$). The decline was not as dramatic from the nestling phase to the fledgling phase (10.3%), but was still significant ($F_{1,205} = 4.12, P = 0.04$). Overall, we observed a significant decline of 45.7% in the reproductive potential from incubation through the fledgling phase ($F_{1,225} = 136.49, P < 0.001$).

Sample Cluster Population Dynamics

Disturbed and undisturbed nest sites did not differ significantly in the number of eggs ($F_{1,48} = 0.00, P = 0.99$), number of nestlings ($F_{1,40} = 1.27, P = 0.27$), or number of young fledged ($F_{1,39} = 0.04, P = 0.84$). Twenty-one of the 25 disturbed RCW nest sites were successful in producing an average of 1.68 ± 0.20 young/occupied nest (2.00 ± 0.15 young/ successful nest), while 13 of 16 undisturbed sites were successful in producing an average of 1.75 ± 0.28 young/occupied nest (2.15 ± 0.22 young/ successful nest). For disturbed sites, seven of the 25 nesting attempts were second attempts. For undisturbed sites, zero of 16 nesting attempts were second attempts. This difference was not statistically significant (Fisher Exact Test, $P > 0.05$). As was the case for the population as a whole, sites that re-nested after initial nesting failure were as successful and productive as sites that nested only once. Therefore, data were pooled before determining overall sample group fitness rates. These results should be viewed as preliminary, since the sample sizes and thus the statistical power were limited.

Of the 14 clusters that failed to produce young during 1998, we only were able to confirm one case of nest predation (video site; rat snake, *Elaphe obsoleta*). Two other sites may have failed due to

nest predation (rat snake and flying squirrel [*Glaucomys volans*] were present in the nest cavity during nest checks), but we could not confirm that these sites were still active just prior to occupation by these animals. We also documented (video site) one case of an attempted nest predation of an RCW nest by a hawk.

Noise and Response Monitoring Summary

During the 1998 field season we documented RCW response to passive noise from large caliber live fire (25 mm M2A2 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, 120 mm M1A1-Tanks, and 155 mm M109 Howitzers), small arms live fire (5.56 mm M-16 and Saw, 7.62 mm, 9 mm, and .50 caliber machine guns), military helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft, military vehicles, artillery simulators, and Multiple Launch Rocket Systems (MLRS) as they occurred. During experimental testing we presented woodpeckers with controlled small arms blank fire noise. Passive noise was monitored during all nesting phases, while blank fire tests were only performed during the incubation and early portions of the brooding phase when adults were present at the nest for extended periods of time.

We made noise measurements and behavioral response observations at a total of 34 disturbed (passive or experimental) sample clusters. Detailed results are described below and are presented in the data tables and figures in Appendices B, C and E. The tables of Appendix B present summaries of the noise level measurements and RCW responses. Appendix E presents noise level summaries for each noise stimulus type as well as detailed noise measurements in terms of one-third-octave-band SEL levels. These are the data to which future adjustments for cavity resonance and woodpecker frequency weighting will be applied to obtain single-number overall noise levels. A typical spectrum for each type of noise is presented in Appendix C. We also made behavioral observations at a total of 16 undisturbed sample clusters for the purpose of obtaining baseline against which to judge proximate response at the disturbed clusters.

Our original intent was to observe each disturbed cluster at least once during both the incubation and nestling phases of nesting. However, this was sometimes not possible because ranges did not fire as scheduled or military activities were canceled. Therefore, some clusters were visited more than once and others were not observed at all.

Passive Monitoring - We recorded 1,041 passive noise events in 56 data sessions at 34 RCW clusters during the 1998 nesting season. Large caliber live fire events (> 20 mm in diameter) were recorded most frequently, followed by small arms live fire (.50 caliber and below), vehicle maneuver noise, fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters, artillery simulators, and Multiple Launch Rocket System fire (MLRS). Multiple noise events and stimulus types were usually recorded during each data session. Most stimulus events were distant and had relatively low noise levels, as shown in the tables of Appendix B. Over 60% of all data sessions were recorded during the nestling phase (Appendix E).

Experimental Testing - We exposed RCWs to small arms blank fire (5.56 mm M-16) fired at a distance of 15.2 m from the nest tree during a 5 min period. Due to various logistical constraints, only four tests were conducted at RCW nest sites during 1998 (clusters 36, 37, 76, and 142; Appendix B, Table B8).

Noise Measurement Test - In addition to recording noise levels at the base of active RCW nest sites, we also measured noise levels in RCW nest cavities and at the base of the tree, for comparison. The measurements were performed prior to nesting or at non-nesting sites; only artificial cavities were tested in 1998. Artificial nest cavities were found to act as sound resonators, emphasizing the 250 Hz one-third-octave frequency band. In the example presented in Figure 5, artillery muzzle blast noise

Large Caliber Muzzle Blast at 4000 meters

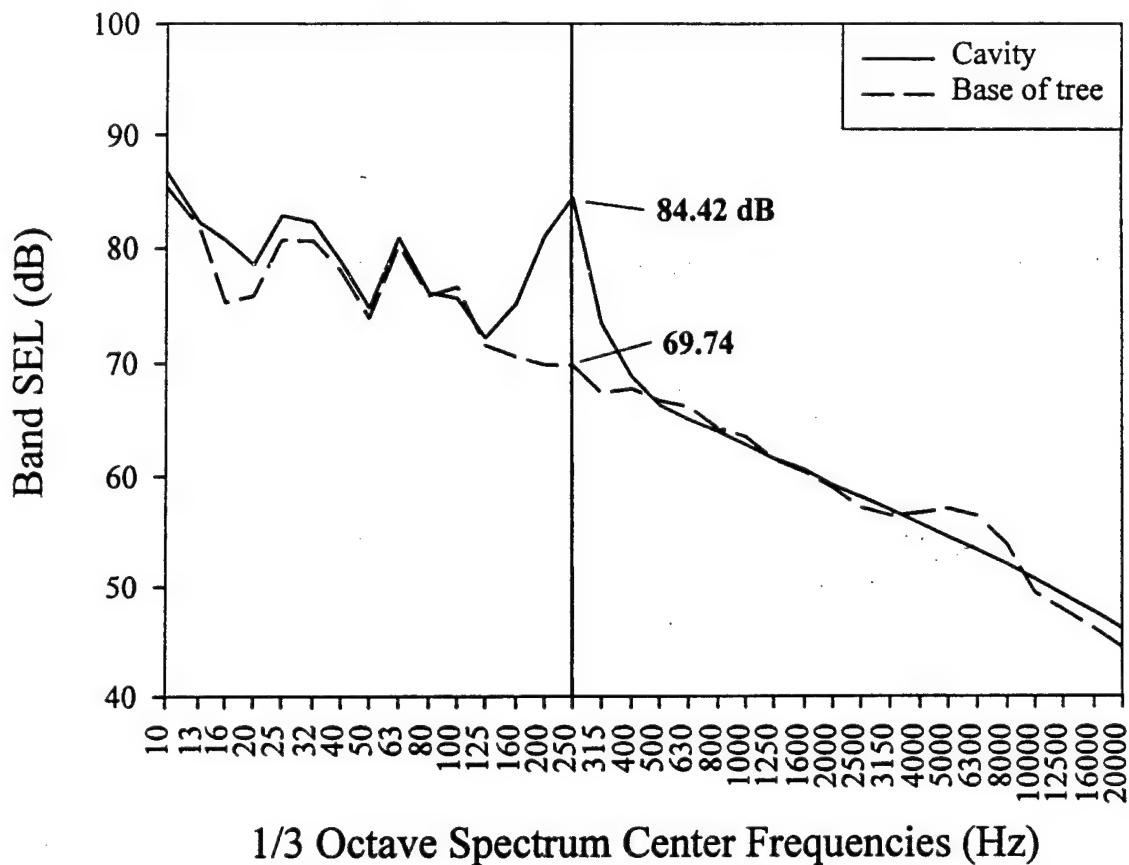


Figure 5. Example comparison of band SEL levels for noise recordings at the base of nest trees versus recordings inside nest cavities (cluster 199, 5 June 1998).

was 14.7 dB louder within the cavity at the 250 Hz frequency range than noise recorded for the same blast event at the base of the nest tree. This has important consequences for any future extrapolation of noise levels from measurements we record at the base of nest trees versus what RCWs may actually be experiencing within nest cavities. We will investigate this in more detail in FY99. We also plan to test for any differences between artificial and natural cavities during the 1999 field season.

RCW Flush Response

Three possible flush responses were observed at RCW nest sites during the 1998 breeding season (2 at cluster 83 and 1 at cluster 142). Each flush response is examined here in detail. Both of the flush responses at cluster 83 occurred during close artillery blast noise. This site received the highest noise levels of any RCW cluster site monitored. On 20 May 1998, we recorded 13 blast events during a data session at cluster 83. In Figure 6, blasts 1-8 are shown in terms of both unweighted and A-weighted SEL for each blast. The attending adult appeared to flush during the

loudest blast event recorded during that data session (7th of 13 blast events recorded, SEL = 87.7 dBA). The RCW returned to the nest after 6.25 min and did not flush again in response to several subsequent blasts. On 21 May 1998, we recorded 60 blast events during another data session at cluster 83. This time the attending adult appeared to flush in response to the 52ndblast event during that data session, returning to the nest after 4.42 min., as shown in Figure 7. This blast event was one of the louder blasts of the day, but not the loudest (90.9 dBA). The RCW returned to the nest after 4.42 min., shortly before the last noise event occurred.

Noise Levels of Artillery Blast Events at Cluster 83 on 20 May 1998 (500 m distant)

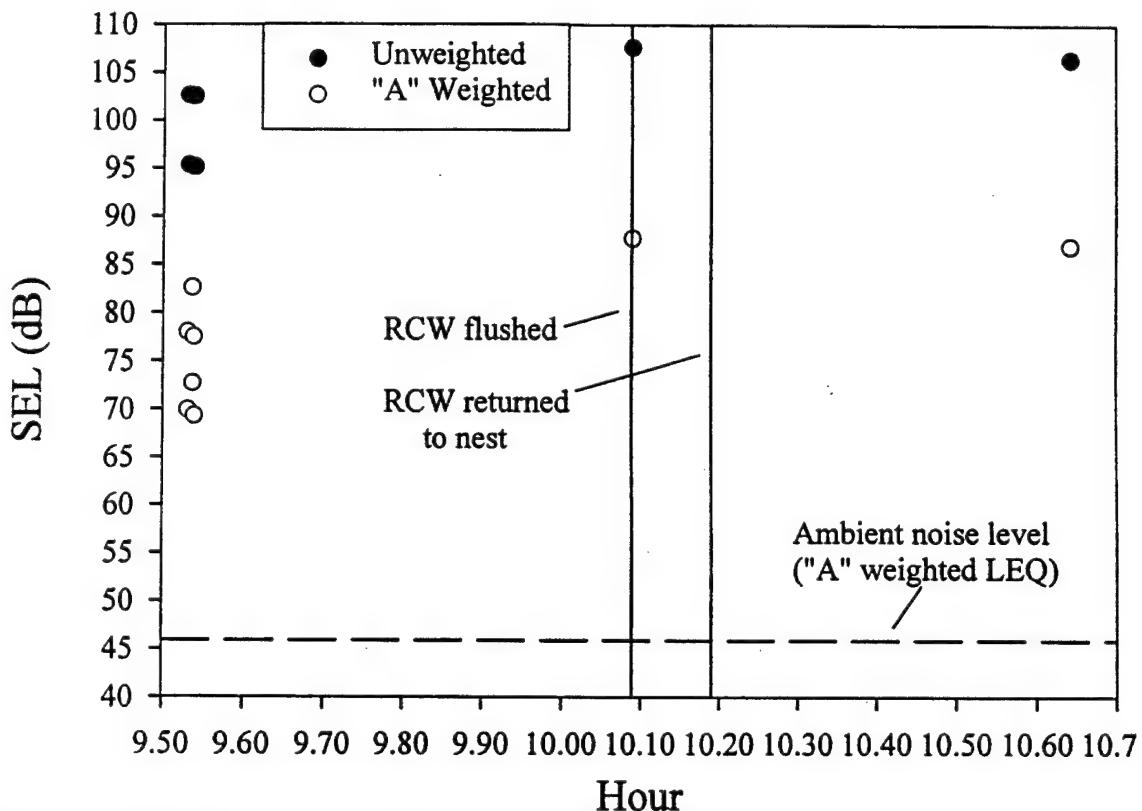


Figure 6. Description of RCW flush response to artillery blast events at cluster 83 on 20 May 1998 on Ft. Stewart, GA. Attending RCW flushed in response to loudest blast event of the day. An adult RCW returned to the nest to continue incubating after 6.25 min, before subsequent noise events.

The 3rd flush event occurred during an experimental blank fire test at cluster 142. An RCW adult appeared to flush from the nest 2 sec after experimental M-16 blank firing began, with an RCW returning to the nest 10 sec after firing ended (Figure 7; total elapsed time off the nest: 5.06 min). Only one of four experimental blank fire tests elicited a flush response. M-16 blank fire testing will be expanded during the 1999 field season to include a larger sample size to develop a distance and noise response threshold for RCWs.

Noise Levels of Artillery Blast Events at Cluster 83 on 21 May, 1998 (500 m distant)

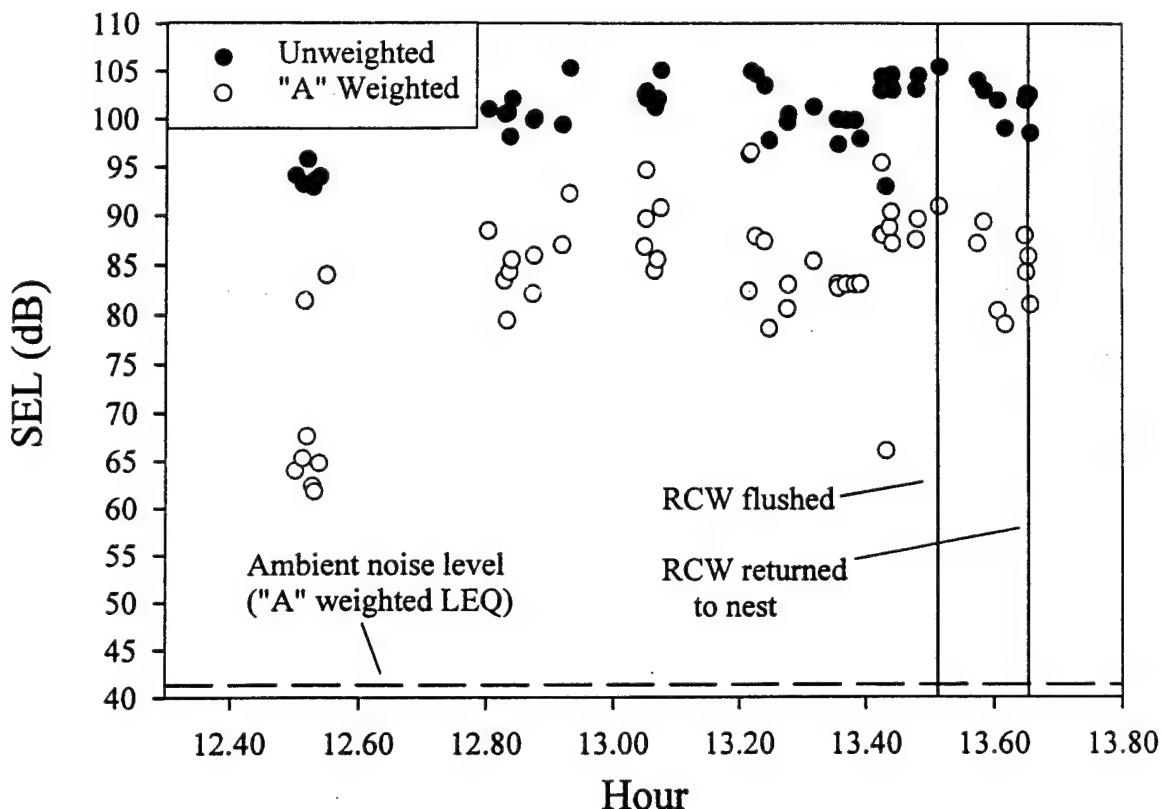


Figure 7. Description of RCW flush response to artillery blast events at cluster 83 on 21 May 1998 on Ft. Stewart, GA. Attending RCW flushed in response to loudest blast event of the day. An adult RCW returned to the nest to continue incubating after 4.42 min, before the final noise event.

Distance and Noise Level Thresholds for Response

Large Caliber Live Fire – The 1998 field season data show that RCWs did not flush when large caliber guns were fired at distances > 1800 m from nest sites (accounting for 88% of all large caliber blasts recorded) and SEL noise levels were < 87 dBA (105 dB, unweighted; Appendix B, Table B1). We only monitored RCW response to blast noise at a distance of < 1800 m at one active nest site (~ 500 m, cluster 83, ~12% of all blasts events recorded). We did not locate any active nests between 500-1800 m of blast sites, therefore, we could not test for response within that range.

Small Caliber Live Fire - RCWs did not flush when small arms live fire was > 1000 m from nest sites and SEL noise levels were < 63 dBA (76 dB, unweighted; Appendix B, Table B2). We did not locate any active RCW nest sites within 800 of any small arms ranges to which we had access for testing purposes.

Helicopters - RCWs did not flush when military helicopters were > 60 m from nest sites and SEL noise levels were < 85 dBA (102 dB, unweighted; Appendix B, Table B3). Due to the low probability of encountering helicopters, we were unable to test for RCW response at distances < 60 m.

Military Vehicles - RCWs did not flush when military vehicle traffic was > 60 m from nests and SEL noise levels were < 92 dBA (106 dB, unweighted; Appendix B, Table B4).

Artillery Simulators - RCWs did not flush when artillery simulators were > 1600 m from nest sites and SEL noise levels were < 72 dBA (82 dB, unweighted; Appendix B, Table B5). We did not encounter any artillery simulators < 1600 m from active RCW nest sites.

MLRS - RCWs did not flush when rockets were launched > 2400 m from nest sites and SEL noise levels were < 59 dBA (82 dB, unweighted; Appendix B, Table B6).

Fixed-wing Aircraft - RCWs did not flush when airplanes were > 1000 m from nest sites and SEL noise levels were < 87 dBA (94 dB, unweighted; Appendix B, Table B7).

Blank Fire Testing - We did not vary stimulus distance during blank fire testing and therefore were not able to develop a preliminary distance or sound threshold (Appendix B, Table B8).

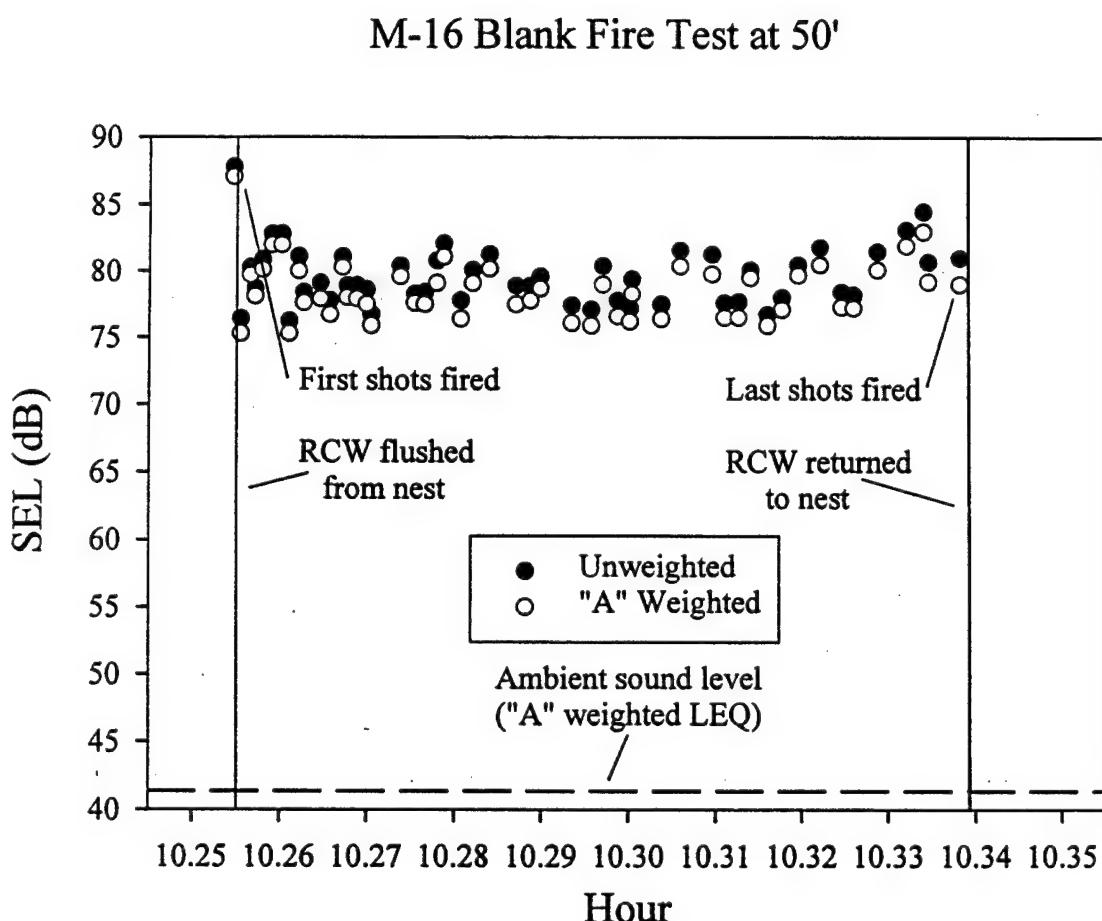


Figure 8. Description of RCW flush response to small arms blank fire at cluster 142 on 3 June 1998 on Ft. Stewart, GA. Attending RCW flushed in response to 1st series of muzzle blasts. An adult RCW returned to the nest to continue incubating after 5.06 min.

DISCUSSION

Nesting Success

Our preliminary data, based on the military training intensity and noise levels recorded during this 1st year of study, suggest that measured levels of military training noise did not impact RCW nesting success or productivity. It is of course possible that under more intensive circumstances, for example increased training intensity and noise levels, that RCW nesting success might be impacted. Small sample size and low sample power restrict our ability to make any strong conclusions based on this year's data. Through further investigation over the next two years we will be able to make more definitive conclusions regarding RCW fitness as a function of training noise.

Flush Response

Red-cockaded Woodpeckers flushed infrequently in response to military training noise during the 1998 nesting season. Most of the passive noise events that we recorded were distant and had relatively low noise levels. It is possible that RCWs have shifted their location on the landscape to lessen the effect of military training noise. This could explain why there seem to be few active nest sites in close proximity to heavily used large caliber live fire ranges and the Artillery Impact Area on Ft. Stewart. RCWs have been shown to shift their home range due to military activity (Jackson and Parris 1995). Shifts in home range use have also been noted in response to military training for other bird species as well (Anderson et al. 1990).

Woodpeckers quickly returned to their nests after being flushed. Recovery times by RCWs were comparable with times reported for birds species in other noise disturbance studies (Awbrey and Bowles 1990, Holthuijzen et al. 1990). The amount of time that an attending adult is away from the nest has important consequences when we consider the role that nest predation and nest competition has on this species. There are a number of species that are capable of usurping nesting cavities from the RCW. Both red-bellied (*Melanerpes carolinus*) and red-headed woodpeckers (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) have been shown to remove and eat eggs, usually in the process of usurping the cavity from the RCW. Southern flying squirrels (*Glaucomys volans*) have also been documented to eat eggs or young when competing with RCWs for nest cavities (Jackson 1994).

Distance and Sound Thresholds

An examination of the data presented in Appendices B and E reveals a wide range of received noise levels at a given distance. One reason is that different types of noise sources of course have different acoustic emissive power. For a given noise source, the most important reason is differences in propagation conditions, a result of differences in atmospheric wind and temperature structure. It is well-known that, at distances of several kilometers, received noise level can vary by as much as 20 dB above and below the mean due to changes in meteorological conditions (Embleton 1982, Li 1994, Larsson 1991, Pater 1981, Piercy 1977, White 1989, 1993). Differences in received noise level can also be due to orientation of the weapon relative to the receiver. Many weapons exhibit substantial directivity, some as much as 15 dB louder downrange (Pater 1981, 1999, Schomer 1976, 1979, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1985, 1986, Walther 1972).

PLANS

The results of the first year of the project have shown that our basic technical approach is appropriate and effective. The primary need is for more data. We plan to increase the number of personnel engaged in gathering field data during the 1999 nesting season. We will in particular obtain more data for small arms blanks and for helicopters, and possibly do experimental manipulations using artillery simulators. We will search for reproductively active clusters located so as to fill in the blanks in our data in terms of stimulus distance and noise level.

The matter of cavity resonance effect on the noise level perceived by the RCWs will be investigated. We cannot measure noise levels in the cavity of an endangered species during the nesting season. Thus we will need to develop an algorithm for extrapolating from noise levels measured at the base of the tree.

The investigation of woodpecker hearing is beginning to return useful results; the current effort will be continued. An expanded effort may be appropriate.

The use of cameras for unintended monitoring of activity has proven to be useful. The camera systems will be improved and will be selectively used, since viewing of the tapes, even at a substantial time compression, is extremely time consuming.

One aspect of our technical approach that has not yet been executed is to use available noise models and training activity data to calculate noise dose for each cluster, and to examine these data for correlation with nesting success data. Ft. Stewart installed the updated version of the RFMSS system early in 1998, which includes detailed data regarding training activity. These data will be used in 1999 to examine said correlation.

CONCLUSION

During the first year of our study of the impacts of training noise on the RCW, we observed and documented training noise events and the resulting RCW responses under realistic conditions. We measured both proximate response behavior and nesting success. We also observed RCW behavior and nesting success at clusters where noise stimuli were absent or minimal (near or below ambient sound levels), to provide an undisturbed behavior baseline against which to judge response and impact. Very few candidate proximate responses to noise occurred. No significant difference in nesting success was found between disturbed and relatively undisturbed nest sites. The first year data are limited in number and statistical power and are not sufficient to make strong conclusions or to establish reliable noise dose-response relations or thresholds. The results are however sufficient to confirm that the project technical approach is appropriate and needs only minor revision, and that the project objectives will be achieved.

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APPENDIX A: WOODPECKER AUDIOGRAM CONTRACT REPORT

WOODPECKER AUDIOGRAM CONTRACT REPORT

Introduction

As a means of estimating the hearing ability of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW) (*Picoides borealis*), we have begun testing the hearing of a closely-related surrogate species, the downy woodpecker (*P. pubescens*). As the closest relative of the RCW, downy woodpeckers serve as an excellent example for a first approach to investigating hearing in RCWs. We will also be testing another close relative, the hairy woodpecker (*P. villosus*) as we are able to capture them during the course of the next several months. As an additional comparison and control with the woodpeckers, we have been testing budgerigars (*Melopsittacus undulatus*), another small, non-passerine bird. Budgerigars are a readily available laboratory study species, and the hearing abilities of budgerigars are well-known. Our goal is to provide a generalized audiogram for small woodpeckers that would include the hearing ability of the RCW.

Methods

Thus far we have captured two individual downy woodpeckers (a male and a female), and we have obtained usable data from one of these birds (the female). Results reported below indicate our best estimate of woodpecker hearing abilities based on data obtained from this individual, and will be supplemented as we continue capturing and testing birds. Downy woodpeckers are obtained locally using baited feeders and mist nets (all appropriate permits and animal-use protocols have been obtained and adhered to). This procedure allows woodpeckers to be captured and secured with minimal stress and injury. Budgerigars may be either store-bought pet varieties, or members of a breeding flock captured and imported from their native Australia. Hearing abilities for domestic and wild type budgerigars are similar. Budgerigars have been tested repeatedly in our procedures over the course of this year.

An audiogram may be determined in several ways. The most accurate technique is known as a "behavioral audiogram" and involves training an individual to perform specific behaviors in response to auditory stimuli. This technique requires considerable time and effort to allow animals to adjust to captivity and learn the appropriate behaviors (usually as a conditioned response to food reward), and is therefore impractical as a rapid, first assessment of hearing ability in captive wild woodpeckers. However, over an appropriate time course and with sufficient habituation to a captive situation, this technique may prove to be feasible in small woodpeckers. Another method for estimating hearing abilities involves measurement of electrical activity in the auditory nerve. This technique requires surgical access to peripheral hearing structures, and while possible in a surrogate species, is not likely to be useful for application to RCWs. A third method for obtaining an audiogram involves the measurement of "evoked potentials" on the surface of the skull. This is a non-invasive technique, and may ultimately be useful for testing RCWs themselves. Evoked potentials occur as a consequence of underlying neural activity resulting from auditory stimuli. Specifically, the short-term "auditory brainstem response" (ABR) is an evoked response that has proved useful in obtaining hearing threshold data in small birds. While less accurate than behavioral methods, evoked potential techniques such as the ABR enable hearing abilities to be tested relatively quickly. It is therefore our method of choice for obtaining initial hearing threshold data for small woodpeckers.

Measuring ABR in small birds

To obtain ABR recordings in small birds, birds are first anesthetized lightly using a mixture of ketamine and diazepam. Once sedated, a bird is secured to a foam pad and Grass pin electrodes are placed under the surface of the skin on the scalp. The active electrode is placed at the vertex of the skull and the reference electrode is placed in the skin just dorsal and posterior to the ear that will receive the auditory stimuli. A ground electrode is placed under the skin on the opposite side of the head from the reference electrode. Stimuli are clicks and tone bursts, delivered either in the free field from one side of the bird or via a Pilot funnel attached to the speaker and placed next to the external opening of the bird's ear. Results and calibrations are similar for these two methods, and results obtained using the Pilot funnel delivery method are reported here.

We use 5 ms alternating phase tone bursts with 2 ms cosine-ramped rise/fall times delivered at a rate of 20 per second. Responses are collected for 20 ms following each tone burst. Birds are tested at the following frequencies: 300 Hz, 500 Hz, 1000 Hz, 1500 Hz, 2000 Hz, 2860 Hz, 4000 Hz, 5700 Hz, and 8000 Hz. Click stimuli are 0.1 ms onset / offset pulses (also alternating in phase) delivered in the same way at a rate of 5 per second. Sound generation and waveform averaging are controlled with Tucker-Davis Technologies hardware modules and software running on a Pentium 133 microcomputer. Tones and clicks are calibrated before and after each recording session using a Larson-Davis System 824 sound level meter. Stimuli are recorded and examined using the sound level meter and the SIGNAL sound analysis software package.

Estimating thresholds

Thresholds are estimated using peak-to-peak waveform amplitude of the ABR, as it varies with stimulus intensity. A regression line is fitted to this amplitude versus intensity function and the intensity intercept of the regression line used as an estimate of relative auditory threshold. Because such thresholds for tone bursts differ by an absolute value of roughly 25 dB from auditory thresholds determined behaviorally, we adjusted the auditory thresholds using the click stimulus as a measure of "best response" (since click stimuli produce a more robust response in the ABR). An example ABR response to a click stimulus across different intensity levels is given in Figure A1. In this figure, each tracing represents 20 ms following the onset of the click. We subsequently adjusted our tone stimulus thresholds by an amount equivalent to the difference between our click threshold and the absolute value of the best frequency tone burst threshold (and adjusted all other tone stimulus thresholds accordingly).

Results

Using the method described above, Figure A2 shows an estimate of best auditory threshold in our woodpecker based on the click ABR. Our regression indicates a best sensitivity of 24.4 dB, approximately 20 dB higher than that for budgerigars.

Adjusting the absolute values of tone stimulus thresholds in the manner described above produces an audiogram for the woodpecker from which we were able to obtain tone and click threshold data. This preliminary audiogram is shown in Figure A3. Bearing in mind that results reported here are an estimation from one bird, it appears that the shape of the woodpecker audiogram

is roughly comparable to that of the budgerigar and those of small passerine birds in general. Woodpeckers may be somewhat less sensitive in

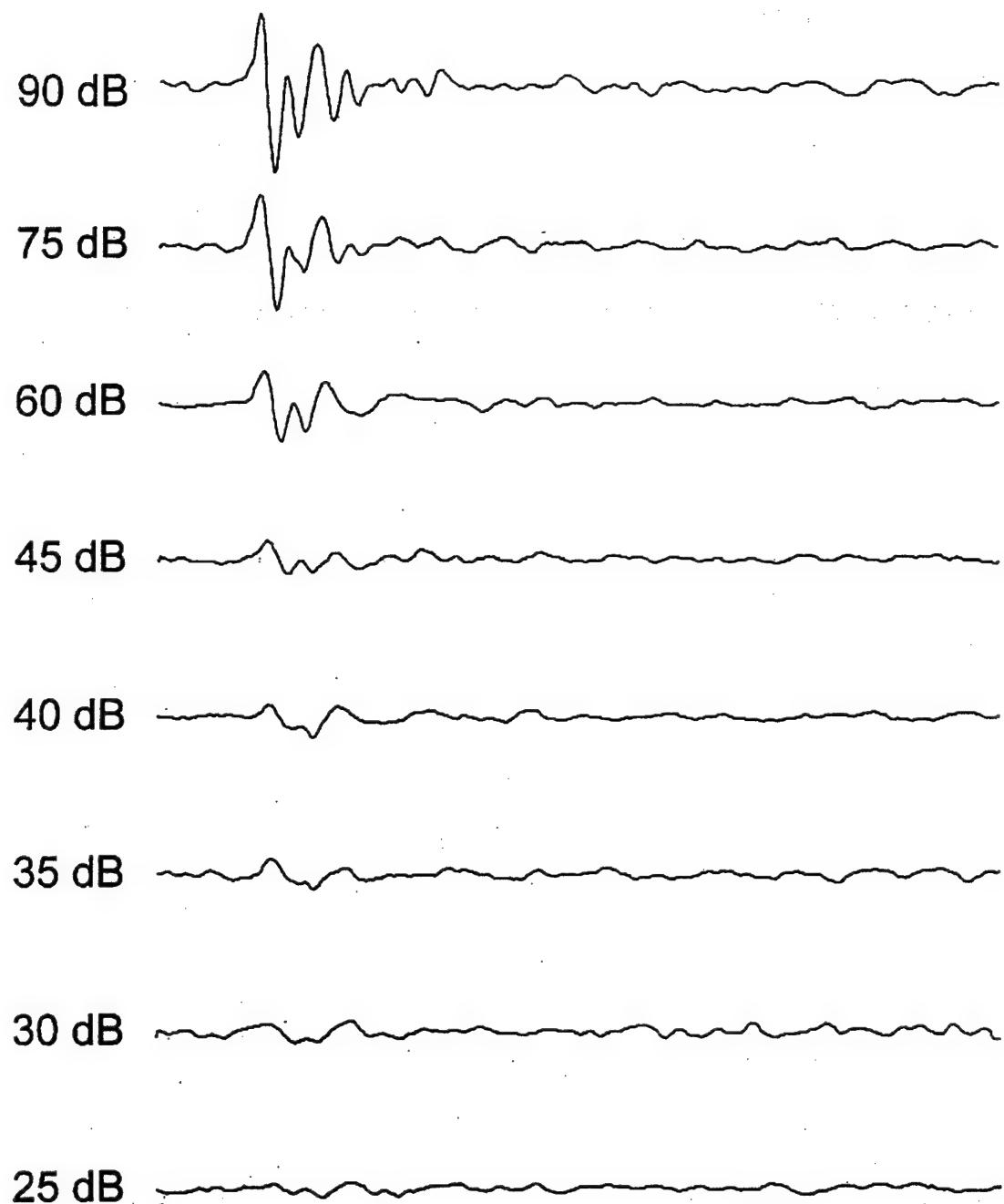


Figure A1. Example ABR Response.

absolute terms (a higher threshold at best frequency), and appear to have somewhat greater sensitivity at relatively lower frequencies compared to the budgerigar (frequency of best sensitivity is lower). Neither budgerigars nor woodpeckers exhibit much sensitivity at the lowest tested frequency of 300 Hz. Both species showed no sensitivity at all to 8000 Hz tones using the ABR technique. Behavioral thresholds for budgerigars are typically at least 50 - 60 dB higher at this frequency than at their best frequency (approximately 2860 Hz), possibly accounting for our lack of response, with the generally less sensitive ABR method of estimating hearing thresholds.

What might account for the higher threshold at best frequency for this downy woodpecker when compared with budgerigars? One potential explanation derives from our technique of measuring evoked potentials at the surface of the skull. The skull is generally much thicker in woodpeckers than in budgerigars. An increased skull thickness is likely to be a protective adaptation for drumming and other percussive behaviors in woodpeckers. It remains to be determined whether such adaptations also include a reduction in auditory sensitivity compared with other small birds, or skull thickness (or perhaps an active

Click amplitude versus intensity

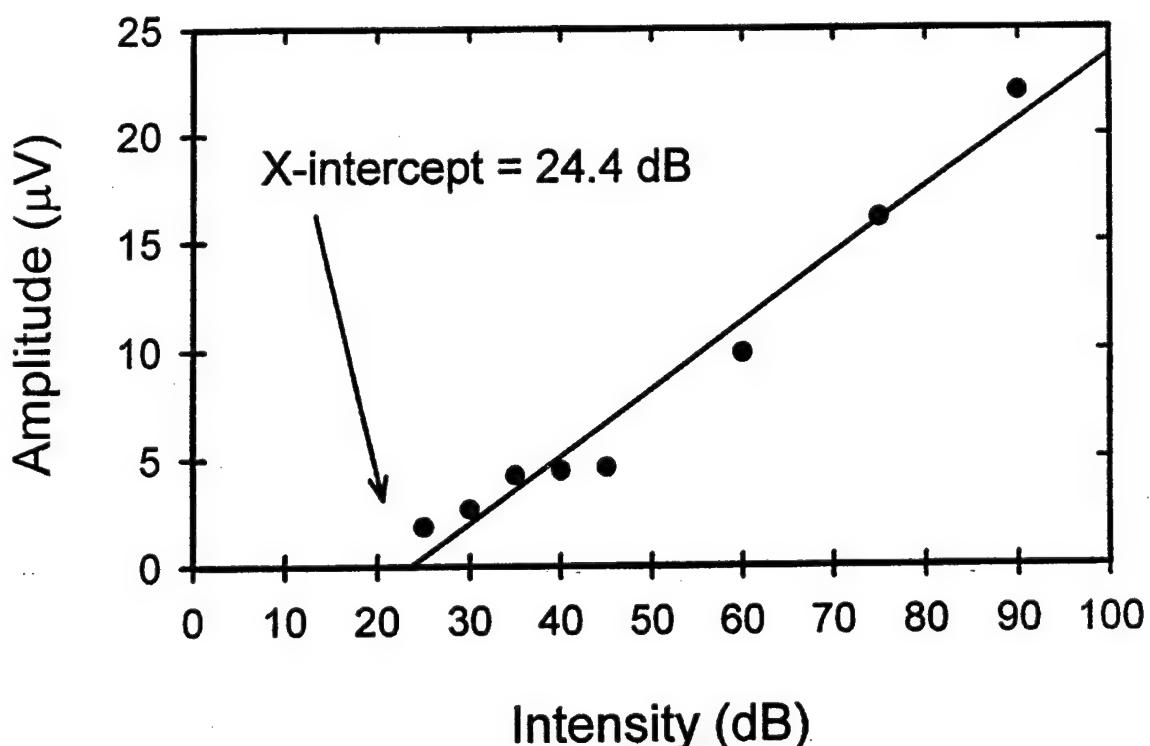


Figure A2. Example Best Auditory Threshold Regression.

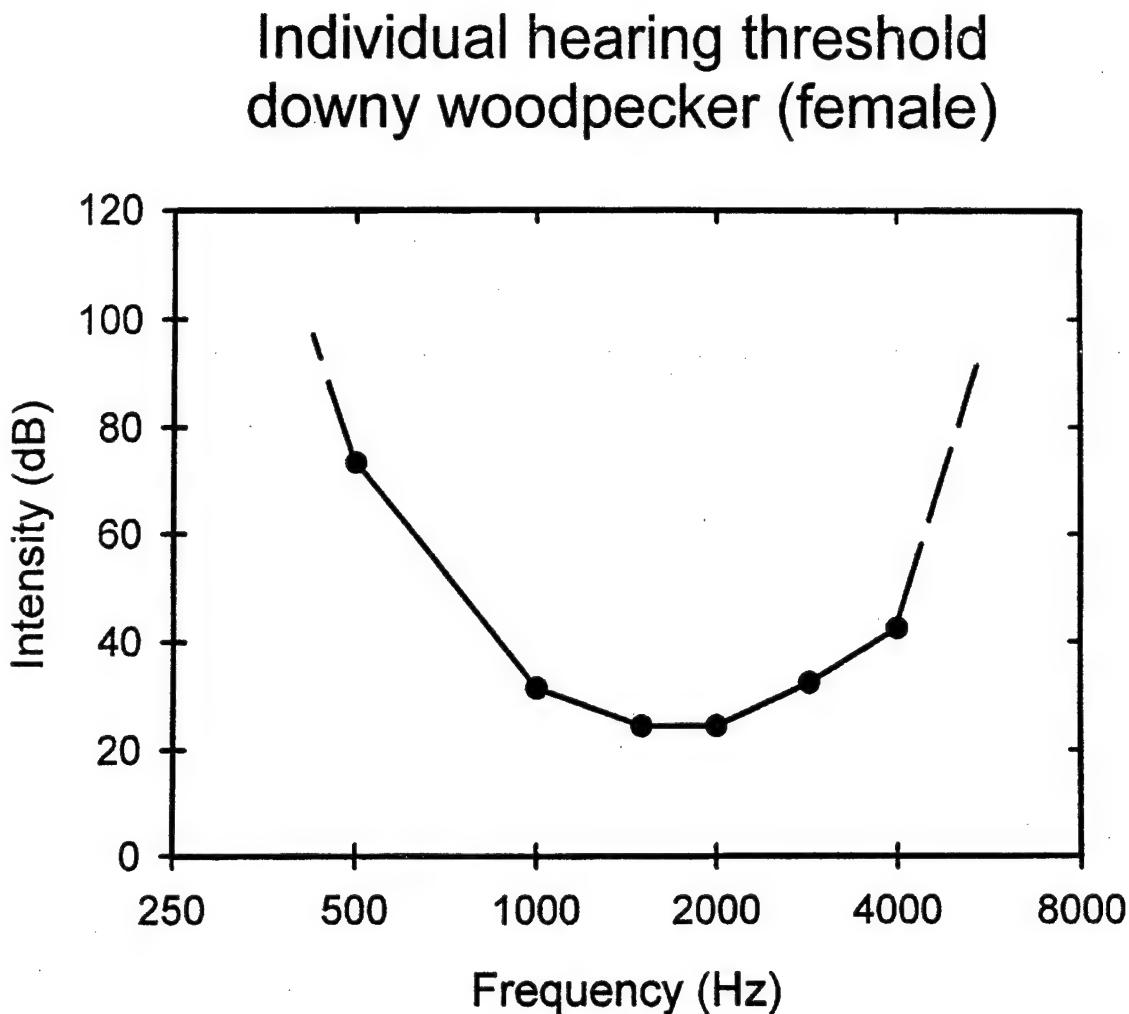


Figure A3. Preliminary Estimate of Downy Woodpecker Audiogram.

hearing protective mechanisms in the woodpecker auditory system) prevent us from measuring true tone thresholds using the ABR technique. We have planned additional tests, involving invasive recordings beneath the skull with a bird or two, and experiments involving deeper anesthetics in an attempt to illuminate this issue. Another potential confounding effect at low frequencies (500 - 1000 Hz), is the presence of an artifact that partially obscures the ABR waveform. At present, we have eliminated potential noise sources, and believe that this constitutes a frequency-following response in the bird. While this waveform artifact does not preclude the determination of thresholds from low frequency waveforms, it may result in greater variation from measurements taken at those frequencies. Further modifications are planned to address this issue as well. As we obtain more birds and continue testing, we can provide more confident assessments of the actual thresholds involved for small woodpeckers and their relationship to thresholds already determined for other species of small birds.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY DATA TABLES

Table A1. Flush response of nesting Red-cockaded Woodpeckers versus the number, distance and noise level of large caliber live fire on Fort Stewart, Georgia, 1998.

Stimulus Distance (m)	Cluster Tested	Number of Noise Events	Number of Data Sessions	Number of Flushes	Noise Levels, SEL (dB) unweighted "A" weighted	Typical Ambient LEQ (dB) "A" weighted
500	83	73	2	2	97.7 - 107.6	77.5 - 95.4
1800-2000	62, 48	6	3	None	90.1 - 97.4	52.1 - 77.3
3000-3600	83, 172, 184	19	3	None	83.6 - 95.8	47.7 - 67.6
3900-4000	84, 177	35	3	None	62.8 - 85.4	38.2 - 66.3
4500-5300	9, 48, 55, 159	75	4	None	60.2 - 85.5	48.0 - 71.4
5800-6000	41, 47	30	2	None	58.9 - 72.0	42.1 - 54.0
7200-7500	62, 67, 76, 218	83	4	None	61.0 - 78.6	36.2 - 48.8
9000-9500	36, 48, 62, 67, 75, 84, 179, 187, 203	116	10	None	75.1 - 83.6	44.4 - 58.2
10300-10600	48, 75, 76, 159, 172, 184, 187, 218	122	9	None	67.1 - 76.6	37.4 - 43.0
11000-12500	9, 37, 142, 152, 159, 183, 187, 216	58	9	None	58.0 - 69.3	36.1 - 54.5
Totals	25	617	48	2		

Table A2. Flush response of nesting Red-cockaded Woodpeckers versus the number, distance and noise level of small caliber live fire on Fort Stewart, Georgia, 1998.

Stimulus Distance (m)	Cluster Tested	Number of Noise Events	Number of Data Sessions	Number of Flush Responses	Noise Levels, SEL (dB) unweighted "A" weighted	Typical Ambient LEQ (dB) "A" weighted
800-1000	51	91	1	None	67.1- 67.5 59.2 - 59.9	37.7
1200-1400	9,23	52	1	None	57.2 - 57.6 47.6 - 50.9	39.4
2000-2600	26, 61	97	2	None	49.5 - 57.7 31.5 - 41.6	32.3 - 34.0
2800-4000	26, 86, 133	17	4	None	52.7 - 60.6 34.4 - 43.8	32.3
5600-5800	2	5	1	None	75.1 - 75.9 60.4 - 63.4	41.6
8000-10000	48, 61, 76, 172, 177, 187, 194	69	7	None	Noise levels at these distances were difficult to distinguish from ambient levels	32.8 - 46.2
10001-12000	48, 67, 142	13	2	None	Same as above	30.7 - 41.8
Totals	12	344	18	None		

Table A3. Flush response of nesting Red-cockaded Woodpeckers versus the number, distance and noise level of helicopter flyovers on Fort Stewart, Georgia, 1998. Stimulus distance represents the closest estimated approach distance by a helicopter.

Stimulus Distance (m)	Cluster Tested	Number of Noise Events	Number of Data Sessions	Number of Flushes	Noise Levels, SEL (dB) unweighted “A” weighted	Typical Ambient LEQ (dB) “A” weighted
40-60	83	1	1	None	106.3	91.9
100-200	62, 83, 203	3	3	None	98.2 - 104.1	87.7 - 93.8
250-300	48, 83	3	3	None	96.3 - 97.6	80.9 - 87.0
500	26, 142	2	2	None	72.5 - 78.0	55.8 - 56.6
Totals	6	9	9	None		

Table A4. Flush response of nesting Red-cockaded Woodpeckers versus the number, distance and noise level of military vehicles on Fort Stewart, Georgia, 1998. Stimulus distance represents the closest estimated approach distance by military vehicles.

Stimulus Distance (m)	Cluster Tested	Number of Noise Events	Number of Data Sessions	Number of Flushes	Noise Levels, SEL (dB) unweighted “A” weighted	Typical Ambient LEQ (dB) “A” weighted
15-60	47, 83, 179, 203, 216,	8	6	None	83.1 - 106.6	65.9 - 95.0
150-250	47, 48, 62, 75, 127, 136, 172, 183, 216,	32	9	None	98.2 - 104.1	87.7 - 93.8
400-500	51, 172, 183, 218	6	4	None	96.3 - 97.6	80.9 - 87.0
Totals	14	46	19	None		

Table A5. Flush response of nesting Red-cockaded Woodpeckers versus the number, distance and noise level of artillery simulators on Fort Stewart, Georgia, 1998.

Stimulus Distance (m)	Cluster Tested	Number of Noise Events	Number of Data Sessions	Number of Flushes	Noise Levels, SEL (dB) unweighted "A" weighted	Typical Ambient LEQ (dB) "A" weighted
1600-1800	172	3	1	None	74.4 - 82.2	57.1 - 72.2
2800-3000	86	2	1	None	63.9 - 64.1	56.4 - 56.6
3800-4000	133	1	1	None	63.3	41.7
6000-6200	172	2	1	None	58.8 - 58.9	38.6 - 40.4
Totals	3	8	4	None		

Table A6. Flush response of nesting Red-cockaded Woodpeckers versus the number, distance and noise level of MLRS on Fort Stewart, Georgia, 1998.

Stimulus Distance (m)	Cluster Tested	Number of Noise Events	Number of Data Sessions	Number of Flushes	Noise Levels, SEL (dB) unweighted "A" weighted	Typical Ambient LEQ (dB) "A" weighted
2000-2400	203	2	1	None	80.5 - 82.0	58.1 - 59.0
5300-5700	75	3	1	None	58.4 - 80.2	47.6 - 54.1
Totals	2	5	2	None		

Table A7. Flush response of nesting Red-cockaded Woodpeckers versus the number, distance and noise level of fixed-wing aircraft on Fort Stewart, Georgia, 1998. Stimulus distance represents the closest estimated approach distance by airplanes.

Stimulus Distance (m)	Cluster Tested	Number of Noise Events	Number of Data Sessions	Number of Flushes	Noise Levels, SEL (dB) unweighted "A" weighted	Typical Ambient LEQ (dB) "A" weighted
501-1000	47, 51, 62, 83, 127, 136, 159, 174, 218	12	13	None	78.9 - 93.4 67.4 - 82.8	34.4 - 47.6
Totals	9	12	13	None		

Table A8. Flush response of nesting Red-cockaded Woodpeckers versus the number, distance and noise level of small arms blank fire on Fort Stewart, Georgia, 1998.

Stimulus Distance (m)	Cluster Tested	Number of Noise Events	Number of Data Sessions	Number of Flushes	Noise Levels, SEL (dB) unweighted "A" weighted	Typical Ambient LEQ (dB) "A" weighted
15.2	36, 37, 76, 142	243	4	1	78.9 - 93.4 67.4 - 82.8	34.4 - 47.6
Totals	4	243	4	1		

APPENDIX C: SOURCE SPECTRA EXAMPLES

Large Caliber Muzzle Blast

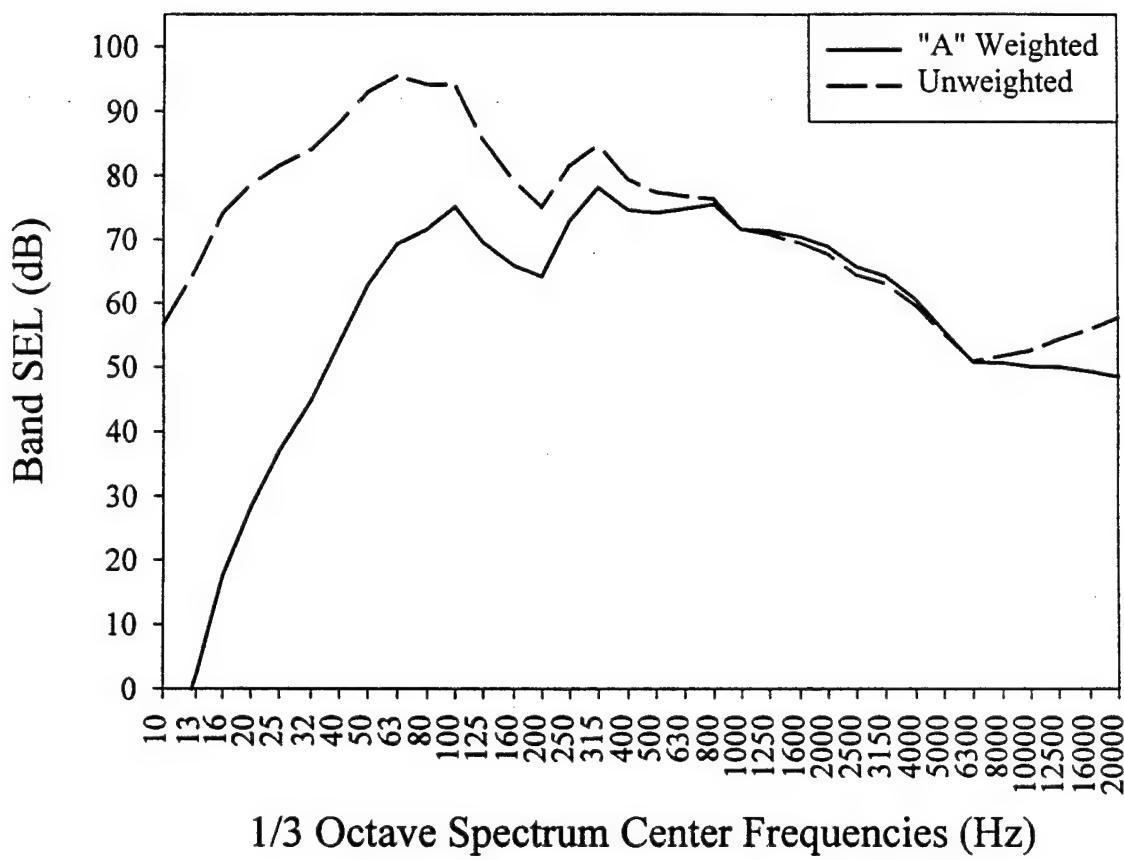
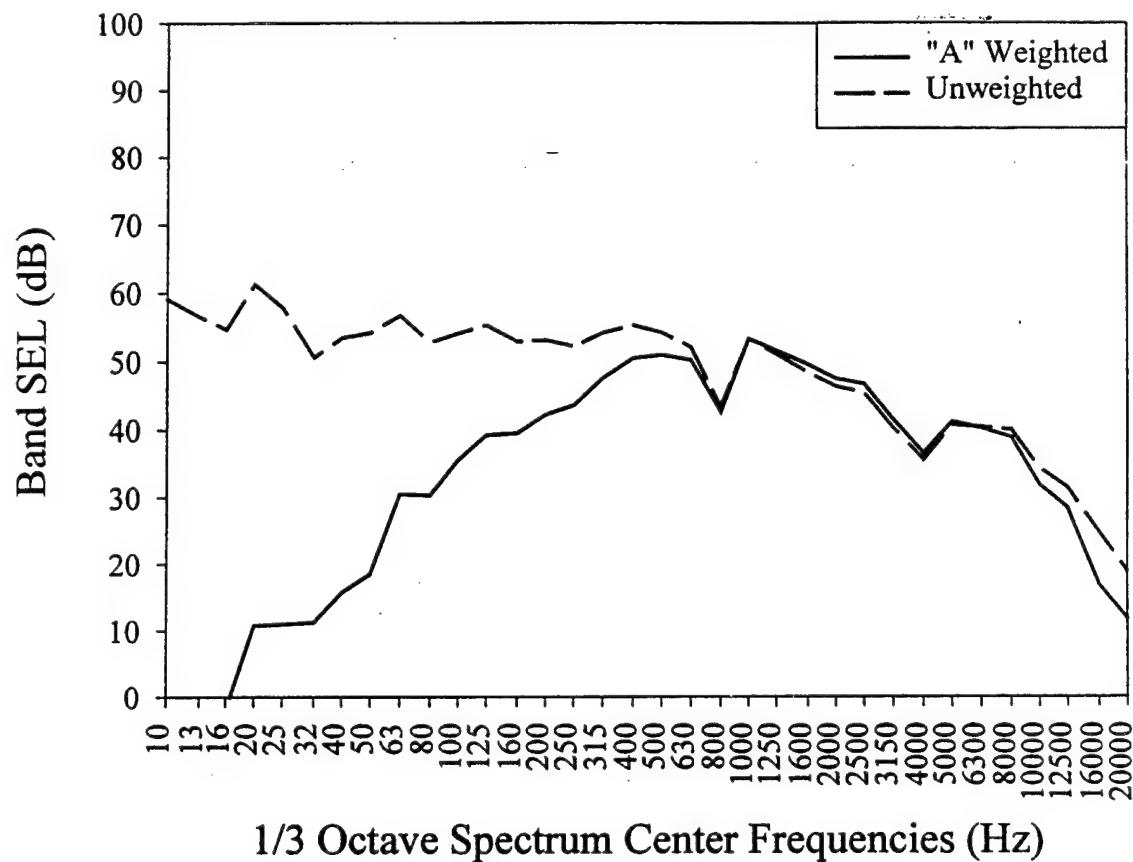


Figure C1. SEL weighting comparison for large caliber live fire at cluster 83 on 21 May 1998 (500 m).

Small Arms Live Fire



**Figure C2. SEL weighting comparison for small arms live fire at cluster 51
on 5 May 1998 (M-16; 900 m).**

Helicopters

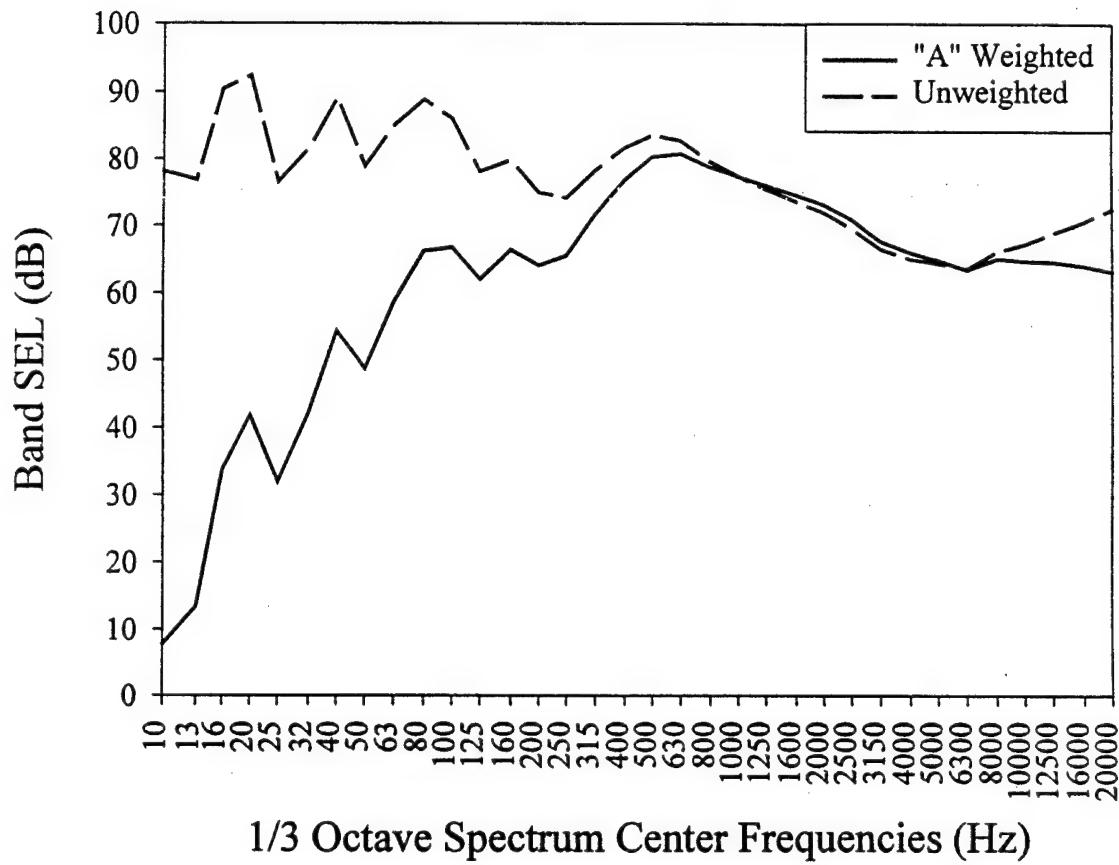


Figure C3. SEL weighting comparison for helicopters at cluster 83 on 21 May 1998 (40 m).

Military Convoy

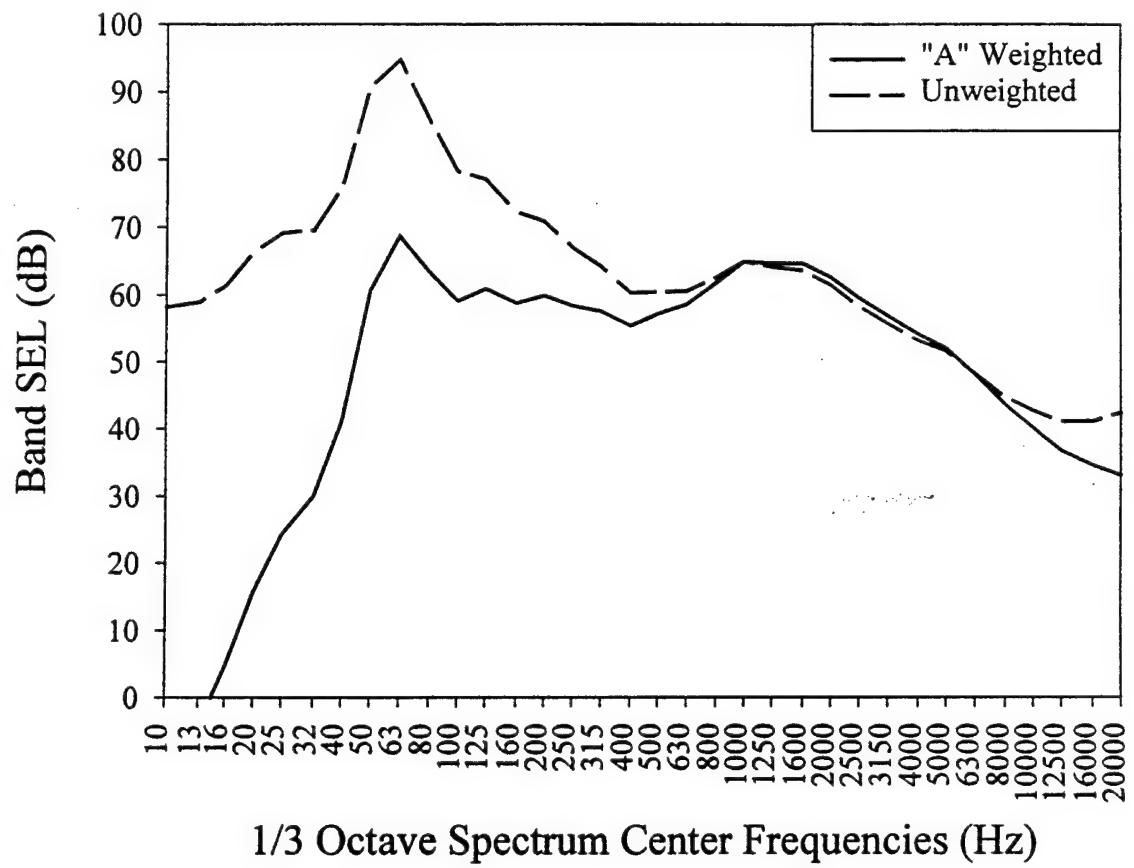


Figure C4. SEL weighting comparison for vehicle noise at cluster 47 on 5 May 1998 (60 m).

Fixed-wing Aircraft

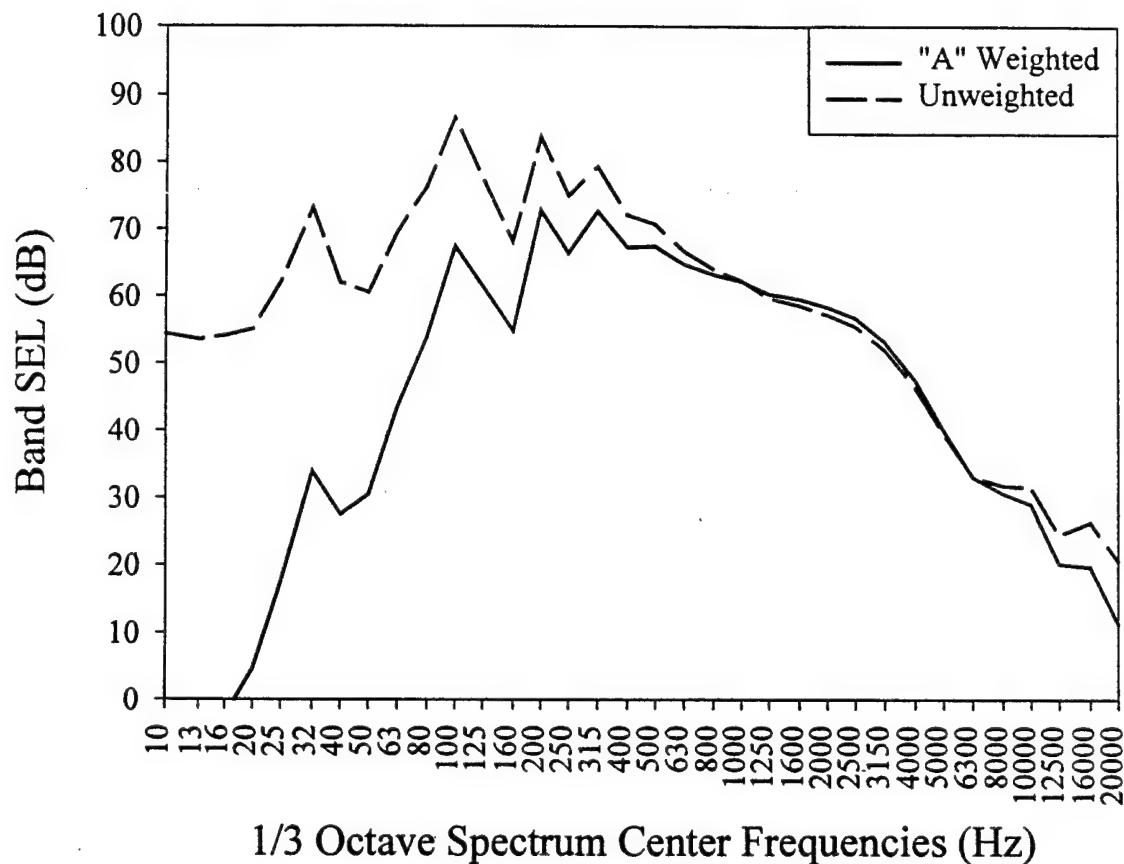


Figure C5. SEL weighting comparison for fixed-wing aircraft at cluster 51 on 15 May 1998 (600 m).

Artillery Simulators

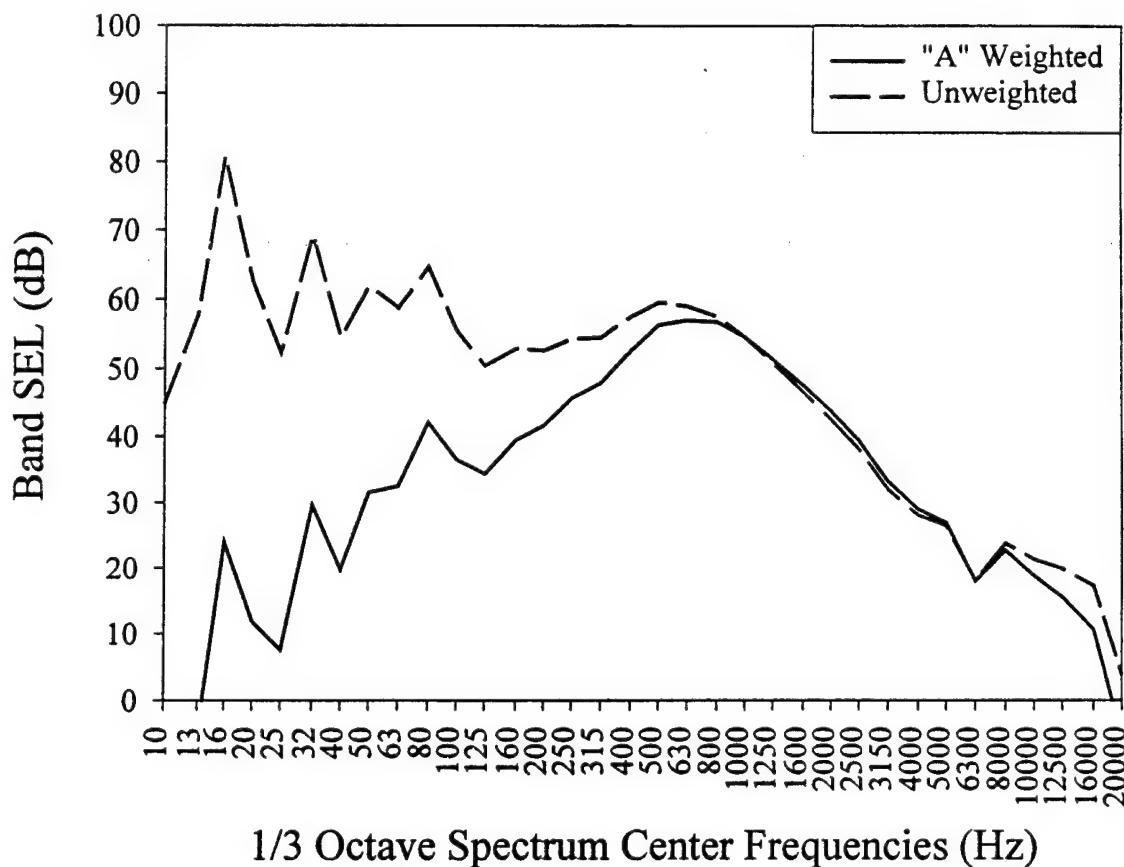


Figure C6. SEL weighting comparison for artillery simulators at cluster 172 on 21 May 1998 (1600 m).

Ambient Noise Level

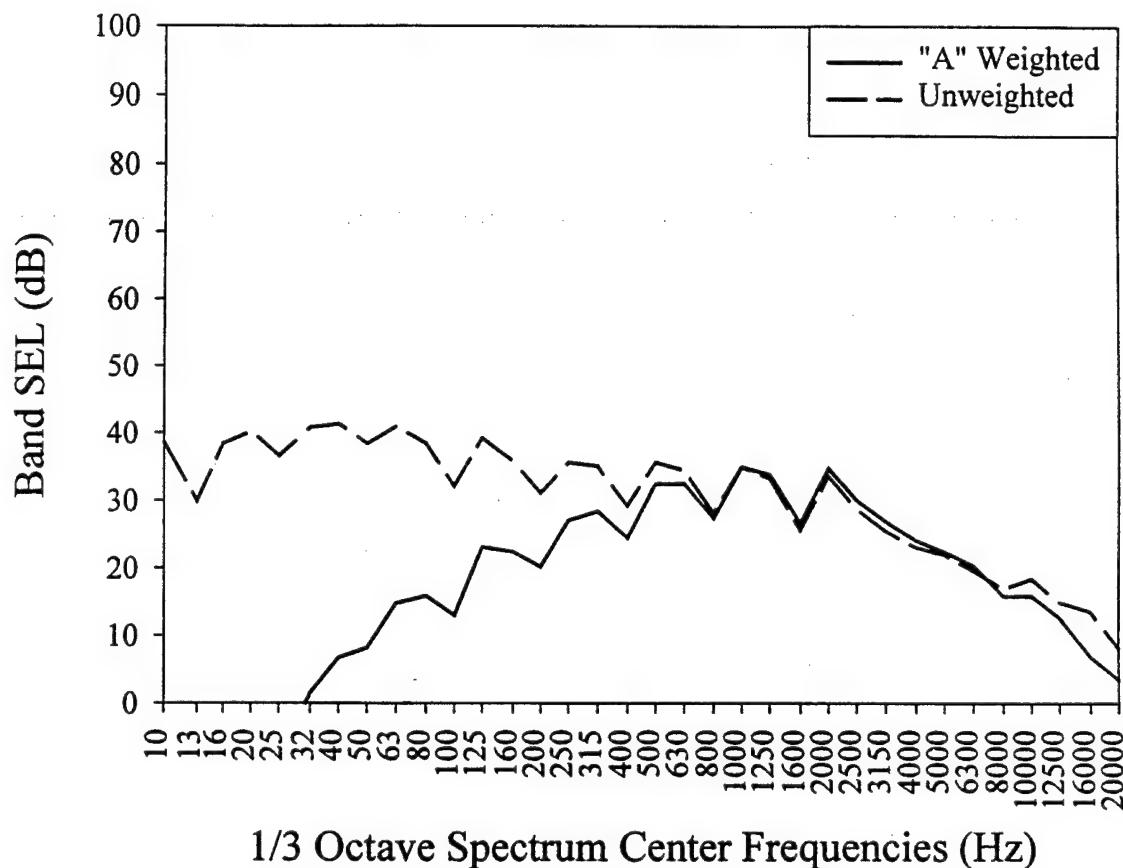


Figure C7. SEL weighting comparison for ambient noise levels at cluster 55 on 21 April 1998.

Blank Fire M-16 Test

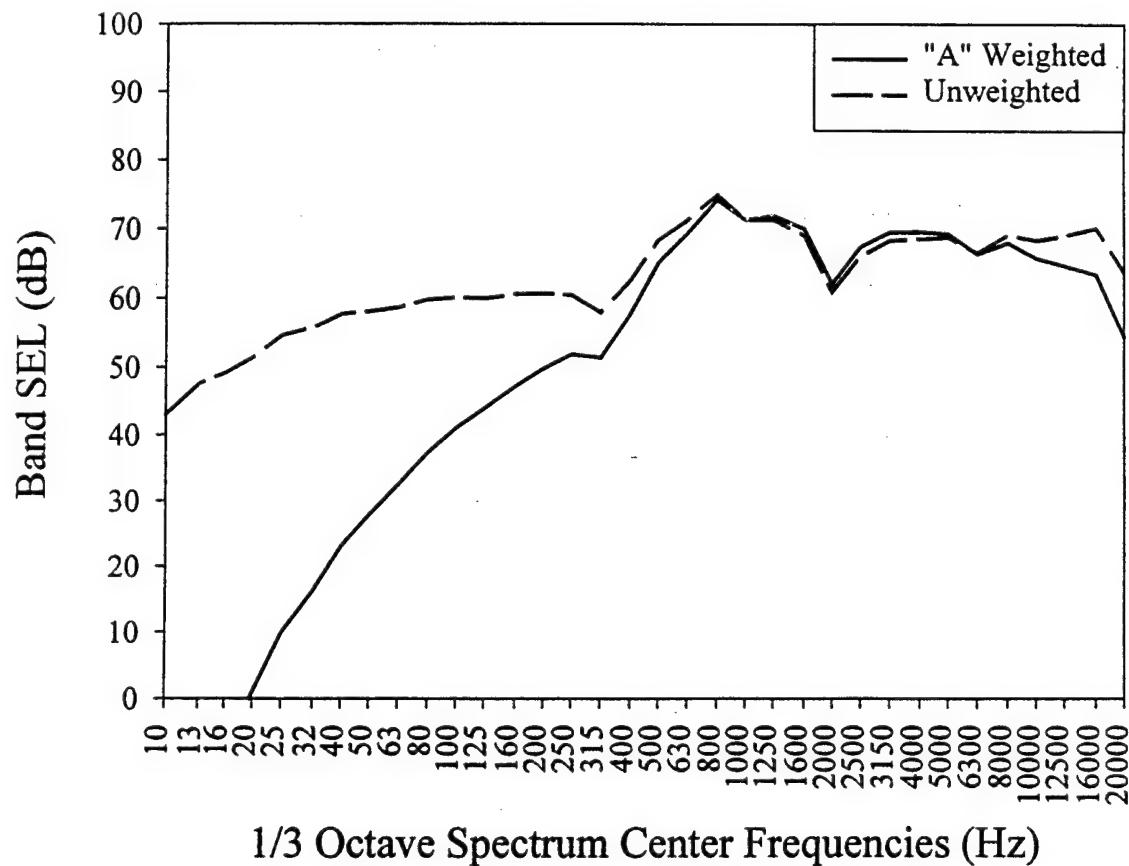


Figure C8. SEL weighting comparison for M-16 blank fire testing at cluster 142 on 3 June 1998 (15.2 m).

MLRS

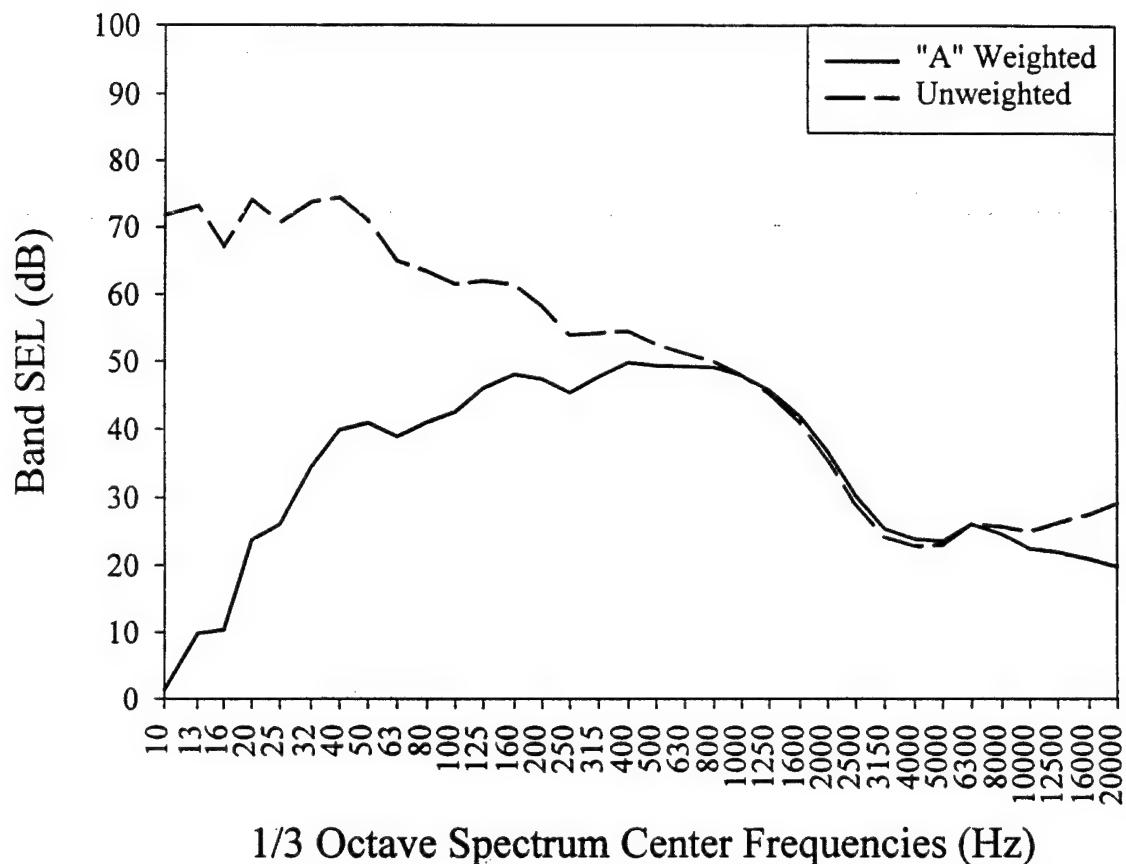


Figure C9. SEL weighting comparison for MLRS fire from cluster 203 on 20 May 1998 (2200 m).

APPENDIX D: SIGNIFICANT LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

SIGNIFICANT LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires federal agencies to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species. They are further required to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of the critical habitat of these species. These requirements fall under provisions of Section 7 of the Act, which also requires agencies to conduct biological assessments to evaluate the impacts of their activities on listed species. This assessment serves as the primary basis for coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which, in turn, issues a biological opinion and specific endangered species management recommendations. Implementation of these recommendations can place constraints on execution of the military mission. To avoid possible penalties resulting from findings of take due to harassment or harm resulting from exposure to military-related noise, a capability is needed to evaluate and monitor the impact of noise on both behavior and breeding success of affected species. Under the ESA it is the responsibility of the land owner, not of the USFWS, to evaluate effects of land use activities on threatened and endangered species.

The ESA prohibits take of endangered species, where "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct. Within the definition of "take", the term "harm" has been subject to significant judicial scrutiny. "Harm" is clearly an act that actually kills or injures wildlife, but it may also include actions that significantly impair essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires Federal Agencies to assess the impact of planned activities on the environment and to make the assessment available to the general public. The decision-making procedures are documented by either an Environmental Assessment (EA) or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Noise and TES are often important issues in these, particularly as reviewers place a stronger emphasis on cumulative effects of activities.

APPENDIX E: DETAILED NOISE EVENT AND RCW RESPONSE DATA

Figure E1a. Summary data for Large Caliber Blast noise on Ft. Stewart, GA.

Date	Cluster	Nesting & Day	Event Type	Event Dist. (m)	Azimuth re. DOF	RCW Response	Recovery time (min)	Remarks	SEL (dB) at mic		
									Pos.	Mic Flat	A
19-Jun-98	9	N-20	Explosion	5300	55	0			Base	81.8	48.0
19-Jun-98	9	N-20	Explosion	5300	55	0			Base	85.5	48.8
26-May-98	36	I-5	Tank blast	9500	30	0			Base	82.6	57.4
26-May-98	36	I-5	Tank blast	9500	30	0			Base	83.6	58.1
08-Jun-98	37	N-3	Tank blast	11200	60	0			Base	58.0	36.8
08-Jun-98	37	N-3	Tank blast	11200	60	0			Base	69.3	39.9
11-Jun-98	41	N-14	Tank blast	6000	100	0			Base	58.9	49.4
11-Jun-98	41	N-14	Tank blast	6000	100	0			Base	61.9	50.5
11-Jun-98	41	N-14	Tank blast	6000	100	0			Base	67.6	53.1
11-Jun-98	41	N-14	Tank blast	6000	100	0			Base	69.1	52.0
11-Jun-98	41	N-14	Tank blast	6000	100	0			Base	71.0	52.7
14-May-98	47	N-13	Tank blast	5800	90	0			Base	70.0	54.0
14-May-98	47	N-13	Tank blast	5800	90	0			Base	72.0	42.1
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	87.4	66.8
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	91.1	70.7
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	95.1	74.6
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	93.8	69.6
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	97.4	75.6
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	96.6	74.5
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	96.2	77.3
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	92.8	72.4
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	94.6	74.2
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	93.2	74.0
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	90.1	69.5
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Artillery blast	3900	25	0			Base	93.9	74.4
19-May-98	48	N-13	Artillery blast	5000	90	0			Base	86.1	71.3
19-May-98	48	N-13	Artillery blast	5000	90	0			Base	87.7	71.4
19-May-98	48	N-13	Artillery blast	5000	25	0			Base	90.3	70.0
19-May-98	48	N-13	Artillery blast	7900	50	0			Base	89.8	70.3
19-May-98	48	N-13	Artillery blast	5000	25	0			Base	88.9	70.4

1 = alert to cavity mouth
2 = flush from cavity

0 = no visible response

19-May-98	48	N-13	Artillery blast	5000	50	0		Base	85.8	66.3
19-May-98	48	N-13	Tank blast	3600	50	0		Base	85.8	67.3
19-May-98	48	N-13	Tank blast/explosion	3600	50	0		Base	77.0	58.2
19-May-98	48	N-13	Tank blast	3600	50	0		Base	75.1	57.7
21-Apr-98	55	N-1	Tank blast	4900	35	0		Base	78.8	52.0
21-Apr-98	55	N-1	Tank blast/explosion	4900	35	0		Base	73.6	50.9
21-Apr-98	55	N-1	Tank blast	4900	35	0		Base	60.2	48.3
21-Apr-98	55	N-1	Tank blast/explosion	4900	35	0		Base	75.2	52.8
21-Apr-98	55	N-1	Tank blast	4900	35	0		Base	60.7	52.9
21-Apr-98	55	N-1	Tank blast/explosion	4900	35	0		Base	76.9	52.9
21-Apr-98	55	N-1	Tank blast	4900	35	0		Base	67.9	53.3
21-Apr-98	55	N-1	Tank blast/explosion	4900	35	0		Base	80.0	52.8
27-Apr-98	62	I-2	Artillery blast	1800	70	0		Base	90.1	60.8
27-Apr-98	62	I-2	Artillery blast	1800	70	0		Base	90.1	60.7
14-May-98	62	N-3	Artillery blast	6600	70	0		Base	76.0	46.3
14-May-98	62	N-3	Artillery blast	6600	70	0		Base	78.6	37.8
14-May-98	62	N-3	Artillery blast	6600	70	0		Base	78.5	37.6
14-May-98	62	N-3	Artillery blast	6600	70	0		Base	77.4	42.5
14-May-98	62	N-3	Artillery blast	6600	70	0		Base	77.9	39.3
14-May-98	62	N-3	Artillery blast	6600	70	0		Base	74.8	40.0
21-May-98	62	N-10	Artillery blast	4500	90	0		Base	83.6	63.8
21-May-98	62	N-10	Artillery blast	1800	40	0		Base	95.5	54.1
21-May-98	62	N-10	Artillery blast	4500	90	0		Base	83.4	62.9
21-May-98	62	N-10	Artillery blast	1800	70	0		Base	91.7	52.1
28-Apr-98	67	I-5	25 mm	11500	50	0		Base	52.5	33.0
28-Apr-98	67	I-5	25 mm	11500	50	0		Base	57.7	34.0
28-Apr-98	67	I-5	25 mm	11500	50	0		Base	57.4	39.0
09-Jun-98	67	N-5	Tank blast	9500	50	0		Base	77.5	44.4
09-Jun-98	67	N-5	Tank blast	9500	50	0		Base	76.0	47.9
09-Jun-98	67	N-5	Impact noise	7500	0	0		Base	78.3	48.8
20-May-98	75	N-12	Impact noise	13000	0	0		Base	81.1	50.5
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500	0	0		Base	69.4	38.1
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500	0	0		Base	75.2	37.7

09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500	0			Base	76.9	42.5
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500	0			Base	74.6	40.8
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500	0			Base	76.7	41.4
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500	0			Base	75.5	41.2
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500	0			Base	76.8	47.3
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500	0			Base	76.9	45.0
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Impact noise	7500	0			Base	77.7	45.6
09-Jun-98	76	N-7	Tank blast	10300	40			Base	76.4	41.5
20-May-98	83	I-2	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	102.6	78.0
20-May-98	83	I-2	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	95.3	69.9
20-May-98	83	I-2	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	102.5	82.6
20-May-98	83	I-2	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	95.1	72.7
20-May-98	83	I-2	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	102.5	77.5
20-May-98	83	I-2	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	95.1	69.3
20-May-98	83	I-2	Artillery blast	500	60	2	6.25 returns 10:11:55	Base	107.6	87.7
20-May-98	83	I-2	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	106.4	87.0
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	103.6	88.7
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	104.6	90.3
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	2	4.42	Base	105.4	90.9
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	102.9	88.0
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	105.0	90.7
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	102.8	94.6
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	3200	20	0		Base	94.1	64.0
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	100.4	81.4
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	3200	20	0		Base	93.2	65.3
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	3200	20	0		Base	95.8	67.6
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	3200	20	0		Base	92.9	62.4
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	3200	20	0		Base	93.6	61.8
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	3200	20	0		Base	94.0	64.8
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	100.1	84.0
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	100.9	88.4
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	100.4	83.4
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	100.6	79.4
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	98.1	84.3
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	102.0	85.5
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	99.8	82.1

21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	100.0	85.9
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	99.3	87.0
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	105.2	92.2
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	102.5	86.8
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	102.0	89.6
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	102.8	94.6
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	101.1	84.4
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	102.0	85.5
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	96.2	82.3
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	104.9	86.5
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	104.6	87.8
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	103.4	87.3
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	97.7	78.5
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	99.6	80.5
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	100.4	82.9
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	101.2	85.3
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	99.9	83.0
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	97.3	82.6
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	99.8	82.9
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	99.8	82.9
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	97.9	83.0
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	100.0	84.9
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	104.4	95.4
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0		Base	103.3	87.9
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery	500	60	0		Base	92.9	66.0
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery	500	60	0		Base	103.0	87.1
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery	500	60	0		Base	103.1	87.5
21-May-98	83 I-3	Artillery	500	60	0		Base	104.5	89.6
25-May-98	83 I-7	Tank blast	11800	45	0		Base	74.0	46.7
25-May-98	83 I-7	Explosion	7500	0	0		Base	74.5	38.8
25-May-98	83 I-7	Tank blast	11800	45	0		Base	74.2	40.3
25-May-98	83 I-7	Explosion	7500	0	0		Base	64.7	43.7
21-May-98	84 N-19	Blast			0		Base	71.8	56.2
21-May-98	84 N-19	Blast			0		Base	73.5	54.9
28-Apr-98	142 I-6	25 mm fire	12700	55	0		Base	61.1	40.7
28-Apr-98	142 I-6	25 mm fire	12700	55	0		Base	58.4	40.6
28-Apr-98	142 I-6	25 mm fire	12700	55	0		Base	58.1	41.6

28-Apr-98	142	I-6	25 mm	12700	55	0		Base	64.2	37.2
28-Apr-98	142	I-6	25 mm	12700	55	0		Base	64.0	39.2
28-Apr-98	142	I-6	25 mm	12700	55	0		Base	57.5	36.7
28-Apr-98	142	I-6	25 mm	12700	55	0		Base	58.0	36.1
22-May-98	152	N-10	Artillery	12900	0			Base	60.9	40.5
20-Apr-98	169	No-nest	Impact noise							
20-Apr-98	169	No-nest	Artillery blast	4100	non-nesting			Base	88.3	52.0
20-Apr-98	169	No-nest	Artillery blast	4100	non-nesting			Cavity	87.0	62.7
20-Apr-98	169	No-nest	Artillery blast	4100	non-nesting			Cavity	88.0	67.2
23-Apr-98	172	I-6	Tank blast	10400	65	0		Base	89.4	58.5
23-Apr-98	172	I-6	Tank blast	10400	65	0		Base	68.5	53.2
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery blast	1800	70	0		Base	74.0	53.4
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery blast	1800	70	0		Base	83.7	66.3
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery blast	1800	70	0		Base	83.6	61.1
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery blast	1800	70	0		Base	83.7	65.9
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery blast	1800	70	0		Base	83.7	66.2
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery	12000	0			Base	73.2	37.3
19-May-98	172	N-22	Impact noise							
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery	10500	0			Base	76.6	37.4
19-May-98	172	N-22	Impact noise							
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery blast	1800	70	0		Base	80.1	47.3
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery blast	3600	45	0		Base	77.0	47.7
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery blast	7200	100	0		Base	73.9	41.8
14-Jul-98	172	Post-fledging	25 mm	10300	120	Post-Fledgling		Cavity	82.5	74.4
14-Jul-98	172	Post-fledging	25 mm	10300	120	Post-Fledgling		Base	79.2	73.3
20-May-98	177	I-8	Tank blast/explosion	4000	150	0		Base	72.5	38.2
20-May-98	177	I-8	Tank blast/explosion	4000	150	0		Base	80.9	48.8
27-May-98	177	I	Tank blast	4000	150	0		Base	62.8	45.5
27-May-98	177	I	Tank blast	4000	150	0		Base	84.1	53.3
27-May-98	177	I	Tank blast	4000	150	0		Base	85.4	66.3
17-May-98	179	N-25	Tank blast/explosion	9000	45	0		Base	82.3	47.1
26-May-98	179	N-25	Tank blast	9000	45	0		Base	86.8	43.7
26-May-98	179	N-25	Tank blast	9000	45	0		Base	86.5	47.1

26-May-98	179	N-25	Tank blast	9000	45	0		Base	87.3	48.6
21-May-98	183	N	Tank blast	11300	80	0		Base	83.0	66.5
21-May-98	183	N	Tank blast	11300	80	0		Base	63.7	54.6
04-May-98	184	N-3	Blast	5000	90	0		Base	84.4	51.6
04-May-98	184	N-3	Blast	5000	90	0		Base	86.7	52.1
04-May-98	184	N-3	Impact noise	12000	0	0		Base	65.8	36.8
11-Jun-98	187	N-16	Blast	4000	0	0		Base	79.7	45.9
11-Jun-98	187	N-16	25 mm	12000	0	0		Base	64.7	51.3
11-Jun-98	187	N-16	25 mm	12000	0	0		Base	63.7	50.3
11-Jun-98	187	N-16	25 mm	12000	0	0		Base	63.3	44.3
11-Jun-98	187	N-16	Tank	12000	0	0		Base	79.4	45.1
11-Jun-98	187	N-16	Tank	12000	0	0		Base	89.3	47.3
05-Jun-98	199	No-nest	Tank	4000	Non-nesting			Base	90.6	73.7
05-Jun-98	199	No-nest	Tank	4000	Non-nesting			Cavity	93.0	78.7
05-Jun-98	199	No-nest	Tank	4000	Non-nesting			Cavity	92.2	77.2
05-Jun-98	199	No-nest	Tank	4000	Non-nesting			Base	91.7	73.0
05-Jun-98	199	No-nest	Tank	4000	Non-nesting			Base	90.6	78.3
05-Jun-98	199	No-nest	Tank	4000	Non-nesting			Cavity	92.2	79.4
05-Jun-98	199	No-nest	Tank	4000	Non-nesting			Cavity	91.8	79.9
05-Jun-98	199	No-nest	Tank	4000	Non-nesting			Base	90.1	74.5
19-May-98	216	N-16	Artillery blast		0			Base	72.7	54.0
19-May-98	216	N-16	Artillery blast		0			Base	87.9	70.1
19-May-98	216	N-16	Artillery blast		0			Base	87.0	43.8
19-May-98	216	N-16	Artillery blast		0			Base	86.6	43.8
19-May-98	216	N-16	Artillery blast		0			Base	87.8	68.7
14-May-98	218	N-14	Tank	7300	80	0		Base	70.3	36.4
14-May-98	218	N-14	Tank	7300	80	0		Base	66.8	36.2
14-May-98	218	N-14	Tank	7300	80	0		Base	75.6	39.7

14-May-98	218	N-14	Tank blast/explosion	7300	80	0			Base	77.9	42.2
14-May-98	218	N-14	Tank blast	7300	80	0			Base	61.0	36.8
14-May-98	218	N-14	Tank blast/explosion	7300	80	0			Base	74.2	42.7
14-May-98	218	N-14	Tank blast	7300	80	0			Base	65.6	37.4
14-May-98	218	N-14	Tank blast/explosion	7300	80	0			Base	72.6	40.1
21-May-98	218	N-21	Artillery Impact noise	10600	0				Base	67.1	40.6
21-May-98	218	N-21	Artillery Impact noise	10600	0				Base	71.7	43.0
14-Jul-98	Buelah	n/a	25 mm	6200	n/a				n/a	61.0	44.3
15-Jul-98	Buelah	n/a	Tank blast	8800	105	n/a			n/a	87.0	52.4
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	104.0	87.1
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	102.9	89.3
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	101.9	80.3
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	99.0	78.9
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	101.9	87.9
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	102.6	84.2
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	102.5	85.8
21-May-98	83	I-3	Artillery blast	500	60	0			Base	98.5	80.9

Figure E1b. This sheet contains the representative unweighted spectra Blast noise on Ft. Stewart, GA.

Date	Cr	Event	Event	Min	Band SELL (dB) in 1/3 Octave Spectrum Frequencies (Hz)	10	13	16	20	23	26	28	315	400	500	630	800	1000	1250	1600	2000	2500	3150	4000	5000	6300	8000	10000	12500	16000	20000	Overall	CrLc
		Type	Date	Per.	(m)																										SELL		
6/19	9	Explosion	\$300 Base	77	78	71	70	68	63	67	64	61	58	53	51	43	35	33	32	32	30	32	30	31	29	31	29	31	29	81.8			
6/19	9	Explosion	\$300 Base	\$1	\$1	78	73	66	63	70	66	67	63	55	52	49	41	35	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	83.5		
5/26	16	Tank blast	\$500 Base	76	79	77	69	50	56	58	59	57	51	56	53	51	43	48	48	46	46	44	44	43	37	35	38	38	38	38	82.6		
5/26	16	Tank blast	\$500 Base	79	77	79	73	60	61	58	56	53	41	53	52	44	41	37	31	31	32	32	32	32	31	31	31	31	31	83.6			

5019	48	Tank blade	3600	Basic	59	63	64	63	61	64	63	63	60	55	52	49	49	47	46	45	40	37	34	30	24	24	25	15	19	18	14	14						
4211	53	Tank blade	4800	Basic	74	73	69	66	62	63	69	63	62	59	53	50	47	48	46	44	43	41	38	35	33	23	27	20	21	16	16	78.8						
4211	53	Tank blade/Explosion	4800	Basic	66	64	67	65	59	59	62	61	60	57	54	47	47	48	45	46	44	42	40	37	35	32	29	23	25	21	20	14	71.2					
4211	53	Tank blade	4800	Basic	40	43	41	45	46	46	51	49	51	54	50	47	46	45	43	42	41	37	35	31	28	23	28	22	28	31	32	33	33	37	64.2			
4211	53	Tank blade/Explosion	4900	Basic	68	65	69	67	61	62	64	62	63	59	55	49	49	47	47	45	44	41	38	35	31	30	27	31	32	34	35	36	38	40	75.2			
4211	53	Tank blade	4900	Basic	44	39	36	44	45	45	50	49	48	46	48	50	47	47	50	47	46	43	40	36	32	29	26	27	28	31	32	33	35	37	68.7			
4211	53	Tank blade/Explosion	4900	Basic	71	68	66	69	63	67	65	64	61	58	55	49	49	47	47	45	44	41	38	34	32	31	29	31	31	33	35	36	38	40	76.9			
4211	53	Tank blade	4900	Basic	48	46	49	51	57	57	56	57	60	60	58	53	53	50	47	48	47	47	46	43	40	37	32	29	25	28	31	32	33	35	37	67.9		
4211	53	Tank blade/Explosion	4900	Basic	73	74	70	67	63	66	70	64	64	61	59	57	51	48	48	49	48	47	45	44	40	37	33	30	30	27	31	31	34	35	36	38	40	86.8
4277	62	Artillery blade	1800	Basic	67	79	82	87	82	76	73	70	72	67	71	71	66	58	58	53	53	51	48	44	40	35	31	24	26	26	25	18	17	17	15	94.1		
5114	62	Artillery blade	6600	Basic	63	66	70	72	68	61	53	51	52	49	47	43	40	35	30	28	25	20	24	23	17	21	21	26	44	34	29	23	18	11	-1	76.8		
5114	62	Artillery blade	6600	Basic	67	70	73	74	70	61	52	50	52	46	48	42	37	35	33	30	27	27	26	23	24	23	8	20	22	17	23	22	20	13	9	78.6		
5114	62	Artillery blade	6600	Basic	66	72	74	73	66	55	48	51	48	47	43	38	34	31	29	27	27	22	24	24	22	25	22	27	31	31	34	26	27	27	29	30	94.1	
5114	62	Artillery blade	6600	Basic	61	68	71	72	71	61	49	51	52	49	47	48	43	37	33	30	29	27	25	23	24	24	14	22	20	11	20	28	40	25	19	14	71.4	
5114	62	Artillery blade	6600	Basic	65	69	72	73	71	62	53	51	50	49	47	42	35	33	30	24	29	26	21	26	24	18	22	21	10	19	22	22	18	12	11	71.5		
5114	62	Artillery blade	6600	Basic	44	64	69	70	68	63	51	54	51	48	50	44	39	31	31	30	28	26	21	21	25	22	24	22	22	21	5	19	20	19	21	14	13	74.5
5114	62	Artillery blade	6600	Basic	52	57	58	62	65	70	74	74	71	77	77	73	66	58	52	51	51	52	51	50	47	46	43	35	37	33	31	31	17	17	14.5			
5211	62	Artillery blade	1800	Basic	87	83	90	89	87	83	73	68	70	61	60	57	52	50	47	45	39	43	44	40	43	44	33	38	39	33	33	30	22	22	11	74.8		
5211	62	Artillery blade	4500	Basic	41	56	61	63	66	69	73	75	76	77	72	61	53	47	50	49	51	50	49	50	47	46	42	33	34	29	20	23	29	24	24	11.4		
5211	62	Artillery blade	1800	Basic	84	86	83	85	82	73	73	68	66	66	56	53	53	47	46	43	40	42	44	36	41	40	37	37	37	29	32	26	23	20	91.7			
4228	67	25 mm	11500	Basic	49	48	48	41	39	33	32	30	29	24	21	25	21	15	21	26	27	25	25	27	23	24	21	15	19	17	16	11	10	10	10	52.5		
4228	67	25 mm	11500	Basic	31	39	37	42	47	52	53	50	44	46	35	32	29	27	25	27	23	24	21	15	19	17	7	17	13	11	11	12	57.7					
4228	67	25 mm	11500	Basic	54	50	49	40	37	34	32	32	30	29	28	31	32	35	34	34	32	29	27	14	22	20	18	15	14	14	14	13	57.4					
693	67	Impact blade	9500	Basic	72	71	63	61	56	53	59	58	51	50	47	48	45	40	36	37	30	27	26	23	21	23	24	14	30	34	27	30	31	7	12	77.5		
693	67	Impact blade	9500	Basic	71	68	64	69	71	68	64	64	59	51	49	49	48	44	45	42	37	31	29	27	23	24	13	10	14	15	15	13	13	1	78.1			
5220	75	Impact blade	13000	Basic	72	74	77	74	72	63	56	57	56	53	54	51	49	47	48	46	43	40	35	31	26	24	21	20	14	15	15	15	15	11	81.1			
693	76	Impact blade	7500	Basic	59	63	63	60	51	57	53	53	50	48	42	35	36	34	33	30	27	26	21	21	19	19	14	13	6	19	21	20	19	19	49.4			

Figure E2a. Summary noise data for small arms live fire on Ft. Stewart, GA

06-May-98	26	N-2	9 mm		2600	0	0	0	0	Base	55.5	36.0
06-May-98	26	N-2	M-16 live fire		3100	20	0	0	0	Base	60.6	42.4
06-May-98	26	N-2	M-16 live fire		3100	20	0	0	0	Base	55.4	37.0
06-May-98	26	N-2	M-16 live fire		3100	20	0	0	0	Base	60.1	43.8
06-May-98	26	N-2	M-16 live fire		3100	20	0	0	0	Base	52.7	34.4
06-May-98	26	N-2	M-16 live fire		3100	20	0	0	0	Base	56.2	39.1
05-May-98	51	I-4	M-16 live fire		900	160	0	0	0	Base	67.5	59.9
05-May-98	51	I-4	M-16 live fire		900	160	0	0	0	Base	67.4	59.4
05-May-98	51	I-4	M-16 live fire		900	160	0	0	0	Base	67.1	59.2
14-May-98	133	N-13	7.62 mm gunfire		4000	115	0	0	0	Base	47.8	40.9
11-Jun-98	187	N-16	.50 caliber live fire		0	55	0	0	0	Base	56.5	35.3
11-Jun-98	187	N-16	.50 caliber live fire		0	55	0	0	0	Base	56.4	42.7
11-Jun-98	187	N-16	.50 caliber live fire		0	55	0	0	0	Base	55.1	40.2
18-May-98	194	N-20	7.62 mm coax		4300	160	0	0	0	Base	60.2	48.3
18-May-98	194	N-20	7.62 mm coax		4300	160	0	0	0	Base	75.2	52.8
18-May-98	194	N-20	7.62 mm coax		4300	160	0	0	0	Base	60.7	52.9

Figure E2b. This sheet contains the representative unweighted noise spectra for small arms live fire on Ft. Stewart, GA.

Date	Cal	Type	Event	Event	Nfc	SEL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
					10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110	112	114	116	118	120	122	124	126	128	130	132	134	136	138	140	142	144	146	148	150	152	154	156	158	160	162	164	166	168	170	172	174	176	178	180	182	184	186	188	190	192	194	196	198	200	202	204	206	208	210	212	214	216	218	220	222	224	226	228	230	232	234	236	238	240	242	244	246	248	250	252	254	256	258	260	262	264	266	268	270	272	274	276	278	280	282	284	286	288	290	292	294	296	298	300	302	304	306	308	310	312	314	316	318	320	322	324	326	328	330	332	334	336	338	340	342	344	346	348	350	352	354	356	358	360	362	364	366	368	370	372	374	376	378	380	382	384	386	388	390	392	394	396	398	400	402	404	406	408	410	412	414	416	418	420	422	424	426	428	430	432	434	436	438	440	442	444	446	448	450	452	454	456	458	460	462	464	466	468	470	472	474	476	478	480	482	484	486	488	490	492	494	496	498	500	502	504	506	508	510	512	514	516	518

Figure E3b. Summary data for Helicopters
on Ft. Stewart, GA.

0 = no visible response
1 = alert to cavity mouth
2 = flush from cavity

Date	Cluster	Nesting Phase & Day	Event Type	Event Dist. (m)	RCW Response	Recovery time (min)	Remarks	Mic Pos.	SEL (dB) at mic Flat	A
30-Apr-98	26	I-7	Helicopter	500	0	0		Base	72.5	55.8
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Helicopter	300	0	0		Base	97.3	80.9
27-Apr-98	48	I-3	Helicopter	300	0	0		Base	96.3	83.5
21-May-98	62	N-10	Helicopter	190	0	0		Base	101.9	90.9
15-Apr-98	83	Pre-Nesting	Helicopter	200	Pre-nesting	0		Base	97.7	82.1
15-Apr-98	83	Pre-Nesting	Helicopter	200	Pre-nesting	0		Cavt	99.4	89.0
21-May-98	83	I-3	Helicopter	40	1	0		Base	106.3	91.9
21-May-98	83	I-3	Helicopter	200	0	0		Base	98.2	87.7
21-May-98	83	I-3	Helicopter	250	0	0		Base	97.6	87.0
28-Apr-98	142	I-6	Helicopter	500	0	0		Base	78.0	56.6
21-May-98	218	N-21	Helicopter	0	0	0		Base	78.8	59.4
15-Jul-98	Ellabell	n/a	Helicopter	3000	n/a	0		n/a	75.1	61.3
20-May-98	203	N	Helicopter	100	0	0		Base	104.1	93.8

Figure E3b. This sheet contains the representative unweighted noise spectra for Helicopters on Ft. Stewart, GA.

Date	Cat	Event	Mic	Raw SEL (dB) at 1/3 Octave Spectrum Center Frequencies (Hz)																Overall SEL														
				16	13	11	10	8	6	5	4	3	2	1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2																
4/30	26	Helicopter	500	50	52	62	56	50	62	56	63	63	66	61	60	58	56	53	51	47	42	33	37	35	36	37	39	31	27	24	10	24	7	72

4/27	48	Helicopter	300	Base	63	71	89	94	76	79	89	76	80	84	81	75	79	77	76	73	74	74	73	74	73	70	66	61	59	51	47	43	30	39	39	27	33	10	97	
4/27	48	Helicopter	300	Base	63	72	89	91	74	79	86	80	83	81	76	80	78	77	73	73	77	78	77	76	73	69	65	63	58	50	47	37	41	40	21	34	18	96		
5/21	62	Helicopter	190	Base	64	73	94	97	80	84	94	83	90	89	87	80	86	79	77	80	84	87	86	85	82	81	79	78	76	74	71	68	64	61	58	54	42	41	30	182
4/15	81	Helicopter	200	Base	65	71	89	90	80	80	90	82	87	87	87	90	82	82	79	72	73	73	75	77	76	74	71	70	66	66	63	50	54	51	219	46	47	39	27	98
4/15	81	Helicopter	200	Cavity	66	70	87	90	79	75	87	79	83	85	87	81	83	93	93	93	93	95	78	67	64	72	77	76	69	74	75	66	56	54	34	47	49	40	40	95
5/21	83	Helicopter	40	Base	77	86	104	99	80	95	92	89	85	91	85	91	82	79	86	86	86	83	83	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	78	76	76	77	77	77	66	168		
5/21	83	Helicopter	200	Base	78	77	90	92	77	82	85	87	89	85	86	78	80	75	75	74	74	78	78	77	76	74	72	70	67	65	64	64	66	67	69	71	71	98		
5/21	83	Helicopter	250	Base	83	83	90	87	79	82	83	79	80	93	72	81	79	83	78	80	81	80	79	77	75	74	72	73	71	68	66	65	66	67	69	71	71	98		
4/23	142	Helicopter	500	Base	53	52	56	56	56	57	52	67	58	70	65	66	54	50	50	48	50	54	52	49	45	44	42	31	37	36	34	31	26	26	24	4	78			
5/21	218	Helicopter	Base		54	55	71	74	53	67	71	63	71	63	58	56	56	54	52	51	53	53	52	49	47	43	40	40	29	31	34	29	34	31	21	26	15	75		
7/15	Elliotball	Helicopter	3000	SAW	57	66	66	68	69	62	62	59	57	54	52	51	53	56	54	56	54	51	47	44	40	36	39	50	49	40	44	56	45	40	31	28	14	75		
5/20	203	Helicopter	100	Base	69	77	99	98	80	89	94	83	90	87	83	83	87	83	83	86	86	85	84	81	82	81	80	79	77	76	76	75	67	65	63	62	164			

Figure E4a. Summary data for military vehicle noise on Ft. Stewart, GA.

0 = no visible response
 1 = alert to cavity mouth
 2 = flush from cavity

Date	Cluster	Nesting Phase & Day	Event Type	Event Dist. (m)	RCW Response	Recovery time (min)	Remarks	Mic Pos.			SEL (dB) at mic			Lmax (dB) at mic		
								Flat	A	Flat	A	Flat	A	Flat	A	
05-May-98	47	N-4	Convoy	60	0	0		Base	95.8	74.1	84.9	61.0				
05-May-98	47	N-4	Convoy	60	0	0		Base	96.7	74.9	84.3	61.5				
05-May-98	47	N-4	Convoy	60	0	0		Base	83.1	65.9	73.4	55.1				
05-May-98	47	N-4	Convoy	60	0	0		Base	90.8	75.4	81.0	67.2				
05-May-98	47	N-4	Convoy	60	0	0		Base	81.8	74.1	68.5	60.4				
05-May-98	47	N-4	Convoy	60	0	0		Base	92.2	76.0	79.7	60.5				
05-May-98	47	N-4	Convoy	60	0	0		Base	76.8	59.9	63.9	49.3				
05-May-98	47	N-4	Convoy	60	0	0		Base	99.9	92.0	89.5	81.1				

05-May-98	47 N-4	Convoy	60	0	0	Base	95.5	86.6	82.5	83.5
05-May-98	47 N-4	Convoy	60	0	0	Base	106.6	95.0	97.7	84.3
05-May-98	47 N-4	Convoy	60	0	0	Base	78.0	59.6	68.9	45.1
05-May-98	47 N-4	Convoy	60	0	0	Base	92.9	80.3	84.0	64.6
05-May-98	47 N-4	Convoy	60	0	0	Base	84.5	70.3	77.4	62.9
05-May-98	47 N-4	Convoy	60	0	0	Base	90.8	76.5	77.9	63.4

Figure E4b. This sheet contains the representative unweighted noise spectra for military traffic on Ft. Stewart, GA.

Figure E4b. This sheet contains the representative unweighted noise spectra for military traffic on Ft. Stewart, GA.

Date	Col	Event	Type	Dist.	Mile	Event (m)	Broad SEL, (dB) at 1/3 Octave Spectrum Center Frequencies (Hz)	10	13	16	20	25	32	46	50	63	80	100	125	160	200	250	315	400	500	6300	8000	10000	12500	16000	20000	Overall SEL	Calc.				
5/5	47	Carey	60	Blanc	60	63	63	65	69	74	82	88	94	83	76	77	70	67	66	63	61	64	63	59	58	56	53	52	48	45	42	41	42				
5/5	47	Carey	60	Blanc	58	59	61	66	69	69	76	91	95	86	78	77	72	71	67	64	60	60	63	63	64	64	61	58	56	53	52	48	45	41	41	42	
5/4	47	HUMANVV	30	Blanc	56	57	57	58	58	63	63	74	74	71	78	73	65	67	62	58	56	54	53	52	51	51	52	50	47	44	42	40	36	36	38	39	39
5/4	47	2 HUMANVV	30	Blanc	54	54	56	61	63	74	79	71	73	66	83	76	72	67	63	60	57	56	60	63	64	63	62	61	59	54	53	49	42	39	38	39	
5/5	51	med 144	400	Blanc	70	71	68	59	72	69	61	72	70	66	72	69	63	69	68	62	64	67	67	65	52	63	61	56	57	50	51	41	41	42			
5/21	62	unmarked veh	186	Blanc	58	59	60	64	70	74	79	89	86	79	81	77	69	61	59	60	62	64	66	65	66	66	64	66	63	58	56	52	51	55	56	58	
5/23	75	HUMANVV	210	Blanc	56	56	58	57	56	60	61	68	73	66	69	64	54	48	43	42	42	40	42	41	38	39	38	39	32	32	42	52	51	45	33	21	77
4/13	83	Military convoy	24	Carey	59	66	71	75	75	78	80	85	86	87	79	84	93	97	78	67	64	72	81	81	73	81	80	72	69	73	68	59	61	58	43	26	106
4/13	83	Military convoy	28	Blanc	63	57	66	77	73	76	79	81	83	88	89	78	82	83	78	77	73	73	71	73	73	71	69	69	69	64	64	60	56	57	57	93	
5/25	83	Tank passes by	26	Blanc	63	49	67	70	73	81	100	93	83	90	103	95	97	93	84	80	82	81	81	82	84	84	82	80	77	73	74	75	62	53	43	43	107
4/27	172	HUMANVV	300	Blanc	73	72	69	68	63	60	61	58	59	62	63	61	52	49	50	51	52	54	53	51	48	42	34	37	34	8	34	32	18	28	10	78	
5/26	179	Gardens	20	Blanc	79	79	76	70	68	73	76	86	83	82	79	73	70	69	67	63	67	69	71	71	71	70	68	66	64	63	59	53	48	31	36	19	93
5/19	216	HUMANVV	15	Blanc	56	57	57	61	60	61	61	66	77	80	73	76	71	70	67	62	58	57	58	57	57	54	50	47	45	43	42	36	26	27	15	84	
5/20	233	Carey	50	Blanc	51	59	62	61	66	71	75	77	77	78	81	89	80	65	58	54	54	56	59	64	63	62	60	57	55	51	46	39	37	34	39	91	

Figure E5a. Summary data for Artillery Simulators on Ft. Stewart, GA.

Date	Cluster	Nesting Phase & Day	Event Type	Event Dist. (m)	RCW Response	Recovery time (min)	Remarks	Mic Pos.	SEL (dB) at mic
								Flat	A
08-Jun-98	37	N-3	Artillery Simulator		0	0		Base	61.6
14-May-98	86	N-9	Artillery Simulator	2800	0	0		Base	64.1
14-May-98	86	N-9	Artillery Simulator	2800	0	0		Base	63.9
14-May-98	133	N-13	Artillery Simulator	4000	0	0		Base	63.3
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery Simulator	6000	0	0		Base	58.9
19-May-98	172	N-22	Artillery Simulator	6000	0	0		Base	58.8
21-May-98	172	N-24	Artillery simulator	1600	0	0		Base	74.4
21-May-98	172	N-24	Artillery simulator	1600	0	0		Base	82.2
21-May-98	172	N-24	Artillery simulator	1600	0	0		Base	81.3
14-Jul-98	172	Post-fledging	Artillery Simulator	Post-Fledgling	0	0	Cavity	82.1	67.5
14-Jul-98	172	Post-fledging	Artillery Simulator	Post-Fledgling	0	0	Base	80.5	52.9
14-Jul-98	172	Post-fledging	Artillery Simulator	Post-Fledgling	0	0	Cavity	89.1	61.8
14-Jul-98	172	Post-fledging	Artillery Simulator	Post-Fledgling	0	0	Base	88.6	44.9
14-Jul-98	172	Post-fledging	Artillery Simulator	Post-Fledgling	0	0	Cavity	89.8	69.5
14-Jul-98	172	Post-fledging	Artillery Simulator	Post-Fledgling	0	0	Base	88.9	52.6
14-Jul-98	172	Post-fledging	Artillery Simulator	Post-Fledgling	0	0	Base	90.3	53.9
14-Jul-98	172	Post-fledging	Artillery Simulator	Post-Fledgling	0	0	Cavity	92.0	74.3

1 = alert to cavity mouth
2 = flush from cavity

Figure E5b. This sheet contains the representative unweighted noise spectra for Artillery Simulators on Ft. Stewart, GA.

Date	Col	Event	Event	Mic	Raw SEL (dB) w/1/3 Octave Spectrum Center Frequencies (Hz)																			SEL	Calc.														
					18	13	16	20	25	32	40	50	63	80	100	125	160	200	250	315	400	500	630	800	1000	1250	1600	2000	2500	3150	4000	5000	6300	8000	10000	12500	16000	20000	Overall
6/14	37	Artillery Sim.	Basic	52	52	57	55	50	48	49	44	41	37	34	30	27	25	24	23	20	21	15	19	16	14	14	14	28	29	15	6	62							
5/14	36	Artillery Sim.	Basic	51	47	54	55	55	54	47	51	49	44	43	49	44	49	48	45	49	47	42	48	44	44	44	44	39	39	39	34	28	28	28					
5/14	36	Artillery Sim.	Basic	51	51	53	54	42	55	52	53	51	43	55	50	48	49	42	51	49	49	43	46	45	45	45	45	38	36	36	28	28	28	22	22				
5/14	133	Artillery Sim.	Basic	45	49	53	54	56	56	52	49	51	47	42	40	39	35	33	31	30	29	26	26	23	25	25	27	27	26	33	33	32	30	31	33	34	43		
5/19	172	Artillery Sim.	Basic	42	48	51	50	43	42	40	47	47	50	53	48	36	33	28	26	23	24	24	1	26	25	20	24	22	17	24	22	35	27	18	11	59			
5/19	172	Artillery Sim.	Basic	39	43	48	50	41	38	36	41	48	53	51	47	36	29	25	23	19	22	14	21	19	6	20	19	15	17	17	29	21	12	6	59				
5/21	172	Artillery Sim.	Basic	52	53	53	62	61	58	64	67	65	64	61	55	56	53	53	52	46	44	38	34	28	27	27	24	21	20	28	24	16	9	12	4	74			
5/21	172	Artillery Sim.	Basic	62	63	65	61	62	59	63	73	76	73	71	67	66	66	66	69	64	68	65	65	65	64	61	58	56	53	51	50	49	47	47	45	44	43	42	62
5/21	172	Artillery Sim.	Basic	45	58	61	62	52	69	54	62	59	63	56	50	53	52	54	54	57	59	59	57	54	51	47	43	38	32	28	26	18	24	21	17	4	81		
7/14	172	Artillery Sim.	Carry	57	67	66	69	71	63	66	63	54	64	71	72	79	73	53	43	39	36	37	36	36	36	31	32	31	26	28	28	21	21	23	23	13	13	82	
7/14	172	Artillery Sim.	Basic	59	67	66	70	73	68	73	75	71	63	63	51	47	46	43	37	34	36	31	35	31	20	32	29	24	24	25	14	22	16	16	80				
7/14	172	Artillery Sim.	Carry	66	64	66	73	59	55	48	47	45	49	51	57	74	65	51	44	40	37	36	37	36	37	31	32	31	26	26	26	20	20	22	13	13	87		
7/14	172	Artillery Sim.	Basic	66	64	66	73	58	56	52	53	48	50	47	45	44	41	41	43	42	41	34	37	32	27	26	26	26	26	26	29	35	17	13	10	89			
7/14	172	Artillery Sim.	Carry	65	63	61	73	65	62	63	65	68	68	60	63	71	62	73	56	46	42	40	40	39	40	35	36	36	24	29	30	23	24	23	21	21	21	90	
7/14	172	Artillery Sim.	Basic	63	65	61	73	65	62	63	65	68	68	60	63	71	62	73	56	46	42	40	40	39	40	35	36	36	24	29	30	23	24	23	21	21	21	90	
7/14	172	Artillery Sim.	Basic	66	66	62	76	64	69	75	72	64	58	55	57	53	52	51	49	46	45	39	38	37	32	33	31	13	23	22	23	22	22	16	16	16	16	90	
7/14	172	Artillery Sim.	Carry	66	66	62	76	64	68	75	71	61	60	61	66	67	77	60	51	44	41	39	41	40	36	36	37	31	31	31	25	26	27	20	17	16	16	92	

Figure E6a. Summary data for MLRS noise on Ft.

Figure E6a. Summary data for MLRS noise on Ft. Stewart, GA.							
Date	Cluster	Nesting Phase	Event Type	Event Dist.	Azimuth re. DOF	RCW Response	Recovery time (min)
20-May-98	75 N-12	MLRS	5600	95	0	0	Base
20-May-98	75 N-12	MLRS	5600	95	0	0	Base
20-May-98	75 N-12	MLRS	6000	95	0	0	Base
20-May-98	203 N	MLRS	2200	160	0	0	Base
20-May-98	203 N	MLRS	2200	160	0	0	Base

0 = no visible response
1 = alert to cavity mouth
2 = flush from cavity

Figure E6b. This sheet contains the representative unweighted noise spectra for MLRS on Ft. Stewart, GA.

Figure E7b. Summary sheet for Airplane data from Ft. Stewart, GA.

Date	Cluster	Nesting Phase & Day	Event Type	Event Dist. (m)	RCW Response	Recovery time (min)	Mic Pos.	SEL (dB) at mic	
								Flat	A
15-May-98	51	I-4	Airplane	600	0	0	Base	89.9	78.5
16-Apr-98	83	Pre-Nesting	C-130 Cargo Plane	500	Pre-nesting	0	Cavity	105.7	92.0
16-Apr-98	83	Pre-Nesting	C-130 Cargo Plane	500	Pre-nesting	0	Base	94.7	87.6
20-Apr-98	169	No-nest	Jet		610 non-nesting	0	Cavity	93.4	82.8
20-Apr-98	169	No-nest	Jet		610 non-nesting	0	Base	78.9	67.4

0 = no visible response
1 = alert to cavity mouth
2 = flush from cavity

Figure E7b. This sheet contains the representative unweighted noise spectra for Airplanes on Ft. Stewart, GA.

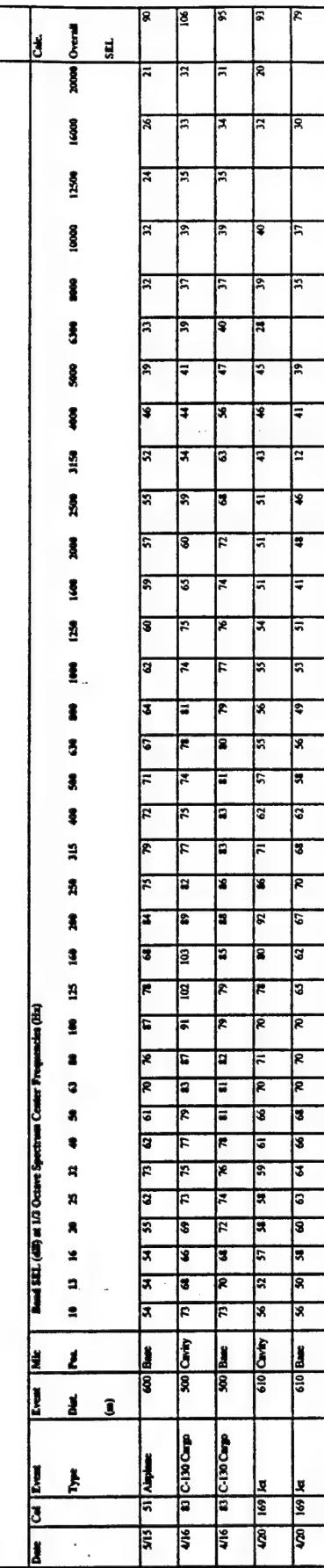


Figure E8a. Summary data for blank fire on Ft. Stewart,
GA.

Date	Cluster	Nesting	Event	Event h re. DOF	Azimuth RCW	Recover y time (min)	Remarks	Mic		SEL (dB) at mic A								
								Pos.	Flat									
1 = alert to cavity mouth 2 = flush from cavity																		
0 = no visible response																		
03-Jun-98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	1	0		Base	86.8	86.4								
03-Jun-98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	1	0		Base	85.9	85.7								
03-Jun-98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	1	0		Base	79.0	78.3								
03-Jun-98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	1	0		Base	79.5	79.3								
03-Jun-98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	1	0		Base	79.5	79.1								
03-Jun-98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	1	0		Base	80.4	80.3								
03-Jun-98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	1	0		Base	79.9	79.6								
03-Jun-98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	1	0		Base	79.5	79.1								
03-Jun-98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0	0		Base	79.4	79.0								
03-Jun-98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0	0		Base	79.5	79.0								
03-Jun-98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0	0		Base	80.5	79.7								
03-Jun-98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0	0		Base	81.0	80.4								
03-Jun-98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0	0		Base	81.7	81.1								
03-Jun-98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0	0		Base	79.2	78.6								
03-Jun-98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0	0		Base	80.1	79.6								
03-Jun-98	36	N-2	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0	0		Base	78.8	78.3								

		blanks							
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	15.2 front of tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Base	90.0	89.1
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	15.2 front of tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Base	84.3	82.0
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	15.2 front of tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Base	87.1	85.9
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	15.2 front of tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Cavit y	93.7	88.5
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	15.2 front of tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Cavit y	88.8	83.1
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	15.2 front of tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Cavit y	88.3	83.4
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	15.2 front of tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Cavit y	80.9	79.6
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	30.5 behind tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Base	78.6	70.9
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	30.5 behind tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Cavit y	75.0	66.8
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	45.7 behind tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Cavit y	78.5	70.6
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	45.7 behind tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Base	73.0	68.7
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	45.7 behind tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Base	75.2	72.5
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	61 behind tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Base	71.8	63.9
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	61 behind tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Base	72.5	63.9
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	61 behind tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Base	74.1	64.5
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	61 behind tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Cavit y	75.2	66.8
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	61 behind tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Cavit y	73.5	65.4
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	61 behind tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Cavit y	76.2	65.9
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest	M-16	30.5 front	0 Non-	0	Cavit y	84.8	76.0

		blanks	tree	nesting	y	
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest M-16 blanks	30.5 front tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Base 79.9 78.5
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest M-16 blanks	45.7 front tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Base 82.5 81.5
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest M-16 blanks	45.7 front tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Cavit y 84.1 80.2
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest M-16 blanks	61 front tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Cavit y 81.4 77.2
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest M-16 blanks	61 front tree	0 Non- nesting	0	Base 78.4 76.9
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest M-16 blanks	15.2 behind nest	0 Non- nesting	0	Base 83.9 82.9
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest M-16 blanks	15.2 behind nest	0 Non- nesting	0	Base 79.6 77.9
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest M-16 blanks	15.2 behind nest	0 Non- nesting	0	Cavit y 81.5 75.3
10-Jun-98	199	No-nest M-16 blanks	15.2 behind nest	0 Non- nesting	0	Cavit y 78.7 72.8
03-Jun-98	142	N-22 M-16 blanks	15.2	0	2 5.1333	Base 87.8 87.1
03-Jun-98	142	N-22 M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	Base 76.4 75.3
03-Jun-98	142	N-22 M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	Base 80.3 79.7
03-Jun-98	142	N-22 M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	Base 78.7 78.1
03-Jun-98	142	N-22 M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	Base 80.9 80.1
03-Jun-98	142	N-22 M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	Base 82.8 82.0
03-Jun-98	142	N-22 M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	Base 76.2 75.3
03-Jun-98	142	N-22 M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	Base 81.1 80.0
03-Jun-98	142	N-22 M-16 blanks	15.2	0	0	Base 78.4 77.6

			blanks						
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	79.1 77.9	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	77.8 76.7	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	81.1 80.3	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	78.9 78.0	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	78.9 77.9	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	78.9 78.6	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	76.7 77.5	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	80.4 79.6	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	78.3 77.6	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	78.4 77.5	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	80.8 79.1	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	82.1 81.1	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	77.8 76.4	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	80.1 79.1	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	81.3 80.2	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	78.9 77.5	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	78.9 77.8	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	79.6 78.7	
03-Jun-98	142	N-22	M-16 blanks	15.2 0	0 0	0 0	Base Base	78.2 76.9	

			blanks					
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	77.4
		blanks						76.1
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	77.1
		blanks						75.9
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	80.4
		blanks						79.0
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	77.8
		blanks						76.6
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	77.2
		blanks						76.2
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	79.4
		blanks						78.3
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	77.5
		blanks						76.4
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	81.6
		blanks						80.4
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	81.3
		blanks						79.8
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	77.6
		blanks						76.5
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	77.7
		blanks						76.5
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	80.1
		blanks						79.5
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	76.7
		blanks						75.9
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	78.0
		blanks						77.1
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	80.5
		blanks						79.7
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	81.8
		blanks						80.5
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	78.4
		blanks						77.3
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	78.2
		blanks						77.2
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	M-16	15.2	0	0	0	Base	81.5
								80.1

Figure E8b. This sheet contains the representative unweighted noise spectra for blank fire on Ft. Stewart, GA.

6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	39	47	49	51	53	55	57	58	61	62	59	63	62	59	63	60	64	69	60	64	63	61	63	61	57	72						
6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	37	44	49	53	55	58	59	60	62	63	60	64	60	66	70	70	69	72	63	63	69	68	63	64	64	63	60	86				
6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	44	37	43	46	49	51	53	55	57	58	60	62	58	63	62	59	63	68	67	68	70	61	61	67	64	66	64	63	60	57	78	
6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	43	36	33	42	40	53	57	61	62	60	64	63	61	66	70	69	71	71	62	63	66	67	65	64	62	63	61	58	57	72		
6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	44	36	38	37	46	49	55	58	58	59	61	63	61	64	61	66	71	70	70	71	62	60	68	64	64	63	61	61	62	54	70	
6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	52	47	46	42	49	51	53	55	56	58	58	58	61	62	60	64	64	60	69	70	71	72	61	63	66	67	70	66	63	61	57	86
6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	53	49	51	48	50	52	54	55	56	54	58	59	61	62	60	64	63	61	67	70	70	71	60	64	63	62	63	61	61	61	54	72
6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	44	49	45	41	44	49	51	55	56	58	58	59	61	63	61	65	64	62	67	71	71	61	62	68	66	67	64	63	62	56	86	
6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	42	39	41	50	52	53	55	56	57	58	59	61	62	60	64	61	65	70	70	69	70	61	63	67	65	63	63	61	64	54	72	
6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	43	47	50	50	53	53	55	55	57	58	59	61	62	60	64	64	61	67	69	69	70	70	59	60	63	64	64	63	63	59	72	
6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	42	47	45	41	44	49	51	55	56	58	58	59	61	63	61	65	64	62	67	71	71	61	62	66	67	67	64	63	60	61	54	72
6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	47	39	44	43	49	52	53	55	56	57	58	59	61	62	60	64	63	60	66	71	70	70	61	60	64	64	63	64	63	60	58	86
6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	45	47	46	39	50	51	53	55	56	57	58	59	61	62	60	64	63	60	65	69	69	68	68	69	64	63	66	64	63	63	59	72
6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	39	45	45	50	52	54	56	58	58	58	60	62	60	63	62	60	65	71	69	70	68	61	60	63	60	64	63	62	58	72		
6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	42	42	48	51	53	55	54	58	58	57	60	61	59	62	62	59	64	69	67	67	59	60	62	61	61	61	63	62	60	57	78	
6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	37	41	46	55	53	56	59	58	60	61	58	63	62	59	63	69	67	67	57	60	63	60	58	61	63	67	63	60	57	72		
6/3	36	M-16 live fire	15.2	Batt	44	50	53	55	57	60	62	63	64	65	67	65	68	66	70	68	73	71	75	76	75	67	68	72	72	71	71	67	66	76		
6/3	37	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Batt	68	59	63	56	65	63	67	65	66	61	65	61	65	64	66	65	64	66	67	72	71	63	61	62	63	61	59	53	61	51	81	
6/3	37	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Batt	62	61	66	61	65	66	66	65	66	62	64	64	65	63	65	64	64	66	67	71	71	64	65	66	63	63	61	59	53	61	51	81
6/3	37	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Batt	66	61	61	65	67	63	66	65	61	54	63	64	66	65	64	63	64	65	72	71	63	61	62	63	61	60	56	54	86			
6/3	37	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Batt	68	67	64	67	61	62	58	66	63	63	68	64	63	65	66	67	64	66	71	71	63	63	65	63	61	61	57	53	43			
6/3	37	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Batt	69	62	66	61	64	66	65	69	69	67	70	74	71	67	68	69	67	71	73	73	68	69	67	65	67	65	63	61	59	53	43	
6/3	37	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Batt	66	66	67	63	65	67	63	66	65	61	64	64	64	66	67	64	66	67	72	71	64	65	67	64	63	61	59	53	43			
6/3	37	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Batt	67	64	67	62	68	68	65	67	66	64	65	66	67	66	67	64	66	67	70	69	69	67	66	64	62	62	58	57	51			
6/3	37	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Batt	62	61	64	68	68	65	67	68	67	66	65	64	67	66	67	64	67	65	67	71	71	63	61	57	53	43	43	43	43	43	43	
6/3	37	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Batt	69	62	66	61	64	66	65	69	69	67	67	64	69	72	71	64	65	72	71	63	65	67	66	66	63	63	61	59	53	43		
6/3	37	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Batt	66	66	67	63	65	67	63	66	65	61	64	64	65	66	65	64	66	67	70	69	69	67	66	64	62	61	59	53	43			
6/3	37	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Batt	67	64	67	61	65	66	64	66	65	61	64	64	65	66	65	64	66	67	70	68	68	67	65	64	62	62	58	57	51			
6/3	37	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Batt	69	62	66	61	64	66	65	69	69	67	67	64	69	72	71	64	65	72	71	63	65	67	66	66	63	63	61	59	53	43		
6/3	37	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Batt	66	66	67	63	65	67	63	66	65	61	64	64	65	66	65	64	66	67	70	68	68	67	65	64	62	62	58	57	51			
6/3	37	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Batt	67	64	67	62	65	66	64	66	65	61	64	64	65	66	65	64	66	67	70	69	69	67	65	64	62	62	58	57	51			

6/3	76	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Base	68	69	61	57	55	49	41	44	51	55	57	57	54	57	51	55	61	61	69	69	65	65	60	68	66	67	67	66	65	64				
6/3	76	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Base	60	56	53	52	51	49	52	51	54	55	56	54	55	51	55	61	68	70	67	65	65	60	67	69	73	71	70	69	67	63	59	61		
6/3	76	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Base	53	50	52	51	49	47	51	51	54	56	56	55	53	52	52	59	64	68	69	67	59	68	66	67	70	71	67	64	63	63	60	73		
6/3	76	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Base	54	63	58	54	50	54	55	54	55	59	59	58	57	59	56	56	65	66	66	69	60	61	66	68	72	70	68	66	65	63	61	73		
6/3	76	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Base	51	51	52	53	55	57	59	60	61	64	64	62	61	62	63	59	64	68	69	67	59	54	58	55	54	53	52	51	50	50	50			
6/3	76	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Base	51	51	54	51	50	51	53	56	56	56	57	59	58	59	61	59	61	63	67	68	68	67	68	70	71	69	70	71	73	72	66	62		
6/3	76	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Base	56	52	50	46	43	49	52	54	56	57	59	59	58	57	59	58	57	56	57	62	63	67	67	71	63	63	62	66	65	64	68	67	63	73
6/3	76	M-16 blank fire	15.2	Base	53	56	57	53	52	53	57	59	61	62	64	63	61	57	58	53	51	55	62	65	66	66	69	69	67	70	69	68	70	67	64	63	68	
6/3	142	M-16 blank	15.2	Base	63	61	56	48	51	51	52	52	53	57	58	58	56	55	57	62	64	63	67	69	61	59	65	70	70	69	67	71	71	70	61			
6/3	142	M-16 blank	15.2	Base	63	63	58	54	52	51	52	53	54	57	58	58	56	56	55	56	61	64	65	66	69	60	61	65	71	70	63	61	59	73				
6/3	142	M-16 blank	15.2	Base	61	56	48	51	51	52	52	53	57	58	58	56	55	55	57	62	64	63	67	69	61	59	65	70	70	69	67	71	71	70	61			
6/3	142	M-16 blank	15.2	Base	63	63	58	54	52	51	52	53	54	57	58	58	56	55	55	56	61	64	65	66	69	60	61	65	71	70	63	61	59	73				
6/3	142	M-16 blank	15.2	Base	63	63	61	55	53	51	53	54	55	56	56	55	54	53	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	58	57	59	60	61	62	63	61	59				
6/3	142	M-16 blank	15.2	Base	61	59	63	66	67	62	61	60	66	65	66	65	64	63	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	67	68	67	66	68	67	63			
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	64	68	70	63	66	59	70	66	66	72	69	67	68	66	69	71	71	74	71	72	67	64	66	66	67	67	63	63	61	61				
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	72	62	72	56	67	63	66	67	70	68	69	67	63	66	63	65	68	71	71	70	65	68	69	69	69	67	67	67	63	61				
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	64	69	69	63	64	68	66	65	69	68	66	64	66	65	64	66	67	61	62	67	64	66	63	63	63	67	67	63	61					
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	64	66	66	70	63	66	66	65	65	66	65	64	65	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	71	70	71	71	70	70	67	67					
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	66	70	63	64	66	66	71	71	69	71	69	71	69	71	68	70	71	71	74	71	71	70	71	71	70	70	70	67	67					
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	56	67	68	67	70	67	66	69	68	73	66	72	67	68	73	71	71	74	71	71	70	65	66	63	63	61	61						
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	63	63	63	63	63	69	70	68	71	68	71	68	73	65	70	68	71	71	71	73	71	70	69	69	68	67	67	65	63	61			
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	64	61	63	69	63	61	60	63	61	66	67	70	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	67	67	66	65	63	63	61	61	60	59				
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	59	61	64	61	63	66	64	65	63	65	62	63	62	63	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61			
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61	64	66	61	63	62	61	60	63	61	60	63	62	63	61	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62		
6/10	199	M-16 live fire	15.2	Base	63	61																																

63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	92	54	49	48	51	52	54	55	55	57	57	58	59	59	58	54	58	64	68	72	69	69	68	61	62	62	62	63	62	62	63	64	64	70		
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	93	53	53	53	51	51	53	55	55	57	57	58	59	59	54	59	64	69	73	69	68	68	62	63	62	64	61	61	62	63	66	60	73			
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	94	44	49	48	50	51	52	54	54	56	55	56	57	57	57	52	58	64	68	71	68	69	67	63	61	63	62	65	62	66	67	66	73			
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	95	43	44	48	49	52	53	54	54	56	55	56	57	56	51	56	63	67	69	63	67	63	55	64	59	62	63	62	61	59	64	63	77			
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	96	43	45	50	52	54	56	57	58	58	59	59	60	60	59	56	60	67	70	73	70	71	68	60	66	65	66	66	66	66	66	67	65	70		
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	97	43	45	50	52	54	56	57	58	58	59	59	60	60	59	57	58	57	54	59	65	68	72	69	67	56	61	63	61	62	61	64	63	59	73	
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	98	43	42	46	50	49	51	53	54	55	53	57	56	57	58	57	54	59	65	68	72	69	67	69	61	63	61	62	61	61	64	63	59	73		
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	99	40	42	46	48	47	52	53	54	56	55	56	56	57	58	57	54	58	64	67	71	68	68	64	65	63	64	64	63	64	63	64	63	70		
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	100	47	47	53	51	53	57	57	57	56	55	56	55	57	52	59	63	68	72	69	67	64	60	67	63	61	64	66	71	72	70	65	81			
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	101	43	48	51	55	56	58	58	59	60	60	60	61	61	58	63	64	71	75	71	69	61	66	68	69	69	69	68	69	70	64	81				
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	102	40	45	49	52	51	57	55	56	55	56	57	54	58	59	58	55	60	66	68	70	66	65	64	64	64	63	64	64	64	63	70				
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	103	42	47	49	51	54	57	57	58	58	59	59	60	60	59	56	61	66	70	72	68	69	67	67	66	67	65	66	65	68	61	80				
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	104	47	52	53	55	57	60	60	61	61	62	62	62	60	55	61	66	71	74	70	70	60	63	63	67	63	65	66	67	69	63	81				
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	105	42	37	50	54	58	61	61	62	62	64	63	63	62	58	59	63	66	64	62	71	70	62	63	63	64	64	63	64	63	64	63	73			
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	106	42	36	46	50	54	55	58	53	54	61	62	63	66	64	59	61	63	67	70	63	70	71	60	56	60	64	63	64	63	64	64	63	73		
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	107	38	46	51	54	54	58	60	62	63	62	64	63	63	57	59	61	64	69	64	72	73	63	59	62	61	63	62	64	62	64	63	73			
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	108	40	47	49	49	58	57	60	61	61	60	60	59	53	57	62	67	69	64	70	66	56	63	63	65	62	65	63	64	61	78					
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	109	41	45	44	47	50	49	51	52	55	54	56	56	56	57	57	53	58	64	67	70	67	68	63	61	60	59	64	61	66	67	61	77			
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	110	37	44	50	51	52	57	55	56	58	58	58	58	58	58	55	59	64	67	70	67	68	63	61	60	59	61	62	64	62	64	62	63	77		
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	111	49	48	51	52	56	58	60	61	61	60	62	61	60	59	53	57	62	67	69	64	70	61	69	66	67	63	61	63	61	64	60	69			
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	112	41	46	48	52	54	57	58	60	61	61	62	61	60	59	53	57	64	67	68	63	69	66	60	60	59	64	61	63	61	66	67	61	77		
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	113	40	35	36	39	44	48	51	54	54	56	55	56	56	55	51	57	64	67	70	66	67	63	54	62	61	64	64	66	63	64	62	60	77		
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	114	45	46	49	51	51	55	56	59	61	62	63	61	62	57	59	64	63	66	62	73	69	63	64	66	67	65	64	63	65	64	66	65	67	63	73
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	115	54	50	43	47	46	50	53	55	56	57	56	55	56	57	51	57	64	68	71	67	68	63	61	59	61	62	61	63	62	63	64	65	73		
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	116	48	47	51	54	57	59	62	63	64	65	66	65	65	64	61	65	68	71	68	67	63	61	65	66	67	65	66	65	64	66	65	67	73		
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	117	43	41	47	49	51	53	54	55	56	57	57	56	56	55	56	57	59	64	67	72	68	67	64	61	60	59	60	61	61	60	59	60	59	73	
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	118	48	47	50	52	54	56	59	61	62	64	62	64	64	64	64	64	66	69	72	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	65	64	65	64	66	65	66	65	73
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	119	41	47	50	52	54	56	59	61	62	64	62	64	64	64	64	64	66	69	72	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	65	64	65	64	66	65	66	65	73
63	142	M-16 Blank	15.2	Base	120	48	44	49	49	49	51	53	54	55	55	56	58	58	58	54	58	64	67	72	68	67	64	61	60	59	60	61	61	60	59	60	59	73		

6/1	142	M-16 blank	15.2	Base	39	44	45	47	54	56	59	61	62	63	64	63	63	62	67	63	56	59	62	67	63	55	54	58	63	58	57	58	60	57	57				
6/1	142	M-16 blank	15.2	Base	40	44	46	50	51	53	57	58	59	60	62	63	60	61	63	64	63	62	67	63	64	62	64	61	63	61	63	62	58	60					
6/1	142	M-16 blank	15.2	Base	41	46	51	55	58	60	63	63	65	67	67	66	65	64	62	63	67	66	70	64	72	63	64	68	69	72	67	70	69	65	60	62			
6/1	142	M-16 blank	15.2	Base	59	42	48	52	54	56	58	59	61	60	62	60	59	59	58	49	55	63	68	71	68	69	63	35	63	62	66	63	62	61	62	64	62	78	
6/1	142	M-16 blank	15.2	Base	31	44	48	52	54	57	59	60	61	63	62	62	61	60	56	58	62	64	67	64	70	68	61	64	64	65	66	66	64	63	63	62	60	78	
6/1	142	M-16 blank	15.2	Base	36	31	37	36	51	53	58	61	63	63	63	64	64	63	60	64	69	73	74	70	69	63	62	68	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	60	62	
6/1	142	M-16 blank	15.2	Base	43	43	48	52	53	57	59	63	64	63	64	64	63	59	64	69	73	74	70	72	67	63	68	68	71	71	72	69	69	70	69	70	63	63	
6/1	142	M-16 blank	15.2	Base	52	53	54	57	60	62	64	66	67	67	69	68	68	67	67	63	65	72	73	75	72	74	69	70	71	66	70	70	71	72	69	70	67	67	70
6/1	142	M-16 blank	15.2	Base	42	47	50	53	56	58	60	61	63	63	63	64	65	64	64	60	64	70	71	72	69	67	63	67	65	65	66	65	63	63	63	61	61		
6/1	142	M-16 blank	15.2	Base	43	47	50	51	53	57	60	62	63	64	65	65	64	61	66	71	71	72	69	66	62	65	63	63	65	65	64	63	64	63	63	61	61		

Figure E9a. Noise spectra for ambient noise on Ft. Stewart, GA.

Date	Cluster	Nesting Phase & Day	Event Type	Mic Pos.	AVG. LEQ (dB) at mic	
					Flat	A
29-Apr-98		2 I-6	Ambient noise	Base	53.2	41.6
19-Jun-98		9 N-20	Ambient noise	Base	50.3	40.2
11-May-98		23 I-8	Ambient noise	Base	50.7	39.4
30-Apr-98		26 I-7	Ambient noise	Base	46.6	34.0
06-May-98		26 N-2	Ambient noise	Base	46.5	32.3
26-May-98		36 I-5	Ambient noise	Base	63.0	53.5
03-Jun-98		36 N-2	Ambient noise	Base	51.7	43.1
03-Jun-98		37 I-8	Ambient noise	Base	49.9	42.1
08-Jun-98		37 N-3	Ambient noise	Base	45.8	39.1
11-Jun-98		41 N-14	Ambient noise	Base	59.3	49.4

05-May-98	47 N-4	Ambient noise	Base	49.2	37.1
14-May-98	47 N-13	Ambient noise	Base	51.7	35.1
27-Apr-98	48 I-3	Ambient noise	Base	49.8	41.8
27-Apr-98	48 I-3	Ambient noise	Base	48.6	40.3
19-May-98	48 N-13	Ambient noise	Base	53.7	40.1
19-May-98	48 N-13	Ambient noise	Base	52.1	36.6
05-May-98	51 I-4	Ambient noise	Base	52.6	37.7
15-May-98	51 I-4	Ambient noise	Base	49.7	37.3
21-Apr-98	55 N-1	Ambient noise	Base	50.8	42.2
21-Apr-98	55 N-1	Ambient noise	Base	49.6	41.1
27-Apr-98	62 I-2	Ambient noise	Base	48.9	36.1
14-May-98	62 N-3	Ambient noise	Base	53.5	37.9
21-May-98	62 N-10	Ambient noise	Base	54.7	46.0
28-Apr-98	67 I-5	Ambient noise	Base	44.6	30.7
09-Jun-98	67 N-5	Ambient noise	Base	49.1	46.4
20-May-98	75 N-12	Ambient noise	Base	63.6	47.2
03-Jun-98	76 N-1	Ambient noise	Base	55.0	42.4
09-Jun-98	76 N-7	Ambient noise	Base	47.3	35.7
15-Apr-98	83 Pre-Nesting	Ambient noise	Base	54.4	34.4
15-Apr-98	83 Pre-Nesting	Ambient noise	Cavity	56.2	45.2
16-Apr-98	83 Pre-Nesting	Ambient noise	Base	56.3	42.0
16-Apr-98	83 Pre-Nesting	Ambient noise	Cavity	63.0	47.6
20-May-98	83 I-2	Ambient noise	Base	56.7	45.5
21-May-98	83 I-3	Ambient noise	Base	69.0	60.3
21-May-98	83 I-3	Ambient noise	Base	49.7	41.7
25-May-98	83 I-7	Ambient noise	Base	60.6	54.1
25-May-98	83 I-7	Ambient noise	Base	63.2	53.6
25-May-98	83 I-7	Ambient noise	Base	63.9	37.9
21-May-98	84 N-19	Ambient noise	Base	53.0	43.9

14-May-98	86 N-9	Ambient noise	Base	47.2	37.7
14-May-98	133 N-13	Ambient noise	Base	46.9	41.3
28-Apr-98	136 No-nest	Ambient noise	Base	48.0	36.1
28-Apr-98	142 I-6	Ambient noise	Base	48.4	37.1
03-Jun-98	142 N-22	Ambient noise	Base	55.6	41.7
22-May-98	152 N-10	Ambient noise	Base	50.0	36.6
20-Apr-98	169 No-nest	Ambient noise	Cavity	59.6	46.7
20-Apr-98	169 No-nest	Ambient noise	Base	57.9	42.2
23-Apr-98	172 I-6	Ambient noise	Base	60.2	51.3
27-Apr-98	172 N-0	Ambient noise	Base	50.4	39.5
19-May-98	172 N-22	Ambient noise	Base	45.0	35.4
19-May-98	172 N-22	Ambient noise	Base	49.9	43.3
21-May-98	172 N-24	Ambient noise	Base	50.0	36.4
14-Jul-98	172 Post-fledging	Ambient noise	Base	49.6	38.9
14-Jul-98	172 Post-fledging	Ambient noise	Cavity	56.6	44.3
23-Apr-98	174 I-5	Ambient noise	Base	48.6	37.6
20-May-98	177 I-8	Ambient noise	Base	53.2	32.8
27-May-98	177 I	Ambient noise	Base	45.4	31.8
17-May-98	179 N-16	Ambient noise	Base	49.7	42.6
26-May-98	179 0	Ambient noise	Base	48.8	39.3
21-May-98	183 N	Ambient noise	Base	46.5	33.9
04-May-98	184 N-3	Ambient noise	Base	41.7	28.6
11-Jun-98	187 N-16	Ambient noise	Base	51.1	46.2
18-May-98	194 N-20	Ambient noise	Base	48.4	35.2
05-Jun-98	199 No-nest	Ambient noise	Base	51.5	47.9
05-Jun-98	199 No-nest	Ambient noise	Cavity	56.3	43.3
19-May-98	216 N-16	Ambient noise	Base	43.8	37.3
27-Apr-98	218 I-8	Ambient noise	Base	56.8	42.5
14-May-98	218 N-14	Ambient noise	Base	50.2	33.8

21-May-98	218	N-21	Ambient noise	Base	47.5	33.1
14-Jul-98	Buelah	n/a	Ambient noise	n/a	46.8	43.2
15-Jul-98	Buelah	n/a	Ambient noise	n/a	58.9	58.7
20-May-98	203	N	Ambient noise	Base	63.7	45.5

Figure E9b. This sheet contains the representative unweighted spectra for Ambient noise levels on Ft. Stewart, GA.

5/15	51	Ambient	Base	35	36	35	36	38	43	38	36	33	37	29	27	26	27	30	31	32	32	30	28	24	21	19	14	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	23	24					
4/21	55	Ambient	Base	38	30	38	40	37	41	38	41	38	32	39	36	31	36	35	29	36	34	28	35	33	26	34	29	34	32	27	31	22	21	17	18	13	13	51	50		
4/21	53	Ambient	Base	38	37	37	38	35	39	38	39	36	32	38	34	28	34	31	35	34	29	34	32	27	31	22	21	15	16	15	16	14	14	14	14	14	0	50			
4/27	62	Ambient	Base	36	36	42	39	38	40	39	37	36	35	29	33	30	24	29	28	19	28	27	18	27	26	17	26	25	25	23	23	20	20	1	14	14	14	7	10	-3	49
5/14	62	Ambient	Base	40	39	42	46	44	43	46	45	42	40	39	34	29	25	24	20	24	23	14	23	24	20	24	27	29	26	29	31	20	16	3	12	-7	54				
5/21	62	Ambient	Base	42	42	42	43	41	44	47	43	41	40	38	37	35	31	34	31	27	33	32	24	32	31	27	32	34	32	35	34	34	37	38	40	41	43	55			
4/28	67	Ambient	Base	40	36	35	34	32	31	31	29	29	27	22	23	21	19	25	23	23	26	24	19	22	21	11	19	17	3	13	-18	10	10	-4	10	-6	45				
6/9	67	Ambient	Base	37	35	35	33	34	33	32	32	30	26	24	20	24	23	19	25	24	18	22	21	12	22	23	25	27	21	41	31	41	42	34	26	18	49				
5/20	75	Ambient	Base	42	42	41	48	45	48	56	58	55	53	51	52	50	44	40	40	43	39	36	30	28	24	20	26	27	33	26	28	36	37	22	13	14	4	4	64		
6/3	76	Ambient	Base	50	48	46	44	41	41	39	39	38	37	34	34	32	28	31	31	28	32	31	29	30	28	24	28	24	31	31	31	34	36	37	39	39	55				
6/9	76	Ambient	Base	41	39	36	33	33	34	33	36	35	32	28	25	24	29	30	30	27	22	23	23	17	21	21	22	20	23	23	23	13	2	17	21	47					
4/15	83	Ambient	Base	37	41	40	41	45	48	44	47	46	41	35	33	31	30	26	22	25	25	24	26	24	17	20	18	1	14	12	6	10	10	4	9	4	54				
4/15	83	Ambient	Carry	42	41	42	40	40	43	45	42	42	43	38	40	41	47	52	33	26	25	27	34	33	27	27	21	4	16	14	-3	10	11	9	4	56					
4/16	83	Ambient	Base	46	41	43	45	41	44	47	51	45	44	41	40	38	33	32	33	33	35	34	32	28	25	24	22	23	21	21	22	23	23	25	26	27	56				
4/16	83	Ambient	Carry	54	54	51	49	45	44	46	49	44	46	49	57	56	59	51	50	30	31	34	41	35	36	25	21	22	23	23	20	21	23	24	26	28	63				
5/20	83	Ambient	Base	41	41	45	44	41	46	45	44	46	47	48	43	37	33	34	31	26	32	31	27	32	31	27	31	32	34	34	36	37	39	40	42	57					
5/21	83	Ambient	Base	62	59	58	57	56	58	54	51	51	51	49	44	44	47	49	47	46	43	47	46	41	46	47	43	49	49	48	53	54	54	56	58	59					
5/21	83	Ambient	Base	36	37	36	34	39	36	38	36	34	40	32	28	30	29	23	24	27	27	23	21	22	23	23	20	20	21	23	24	26	28	63							
5/23	83	Ambient	Base	48	49	48	33	50	49	44	51	47	41	51	47	42	46	46	40	47	47	37	47	46	46	46	42	44	34	35	36	37	39	39	50						
5/23	83	Ambient	Base	49	53	53	50	46	53	55	52	52	46	52	50	45	48	47	41	47	46	38	46	45	33	43	40	37	37	37	31	30	30	31	32	12	63				
5/23	83	Ambient	Base	59	54	56	55	52	50	51	43	40	43	39	33	30	27	27	26	24	23	22	23	22	19	21	21	19	21	21	23	23	24	24	24	64					
5/21	84	Ambient	Base	38	40	41	41	40	42	44	42	44	44	38	36	31	31	29	27	29	26	21	21	19	22	22	21	19	23	23	10	10	4	53							
4/23	136	Ambient	Base	34	34	35	33	36	34	34	33	32	31	31	30	26	25	24	22	13	21	20	16	21	20	17	22	22	25	21	25	28	29	31	32	37	56				
5/14	136	Ambient	Base	40	39	38	37	35	35	35	33	32	31	24	21	20	18	17	16	18	19	20	20	22	21	18	18	13	14	14	14	14	14	47							
4/23	142	Ambient	Base	44	40	39	35	34	34	34	33	32	29	25	24	24	26	28	30	32	30	27	24	21	19	19	19	22	20	19	21	21	22	24	25	27	48				
4/23	142	Ambient	Base	49	49	47	46	44	42	39	41	40	37	35	32	30	27	30	31	32	31	33	31	29	27	23	26	28	25	28	29	31	32	33	35	37	56				
5/22	152	Ambient	Base	39	38	40	38	40	38	36	38	36	34	36	34	30	31	27	27	26	23	21	17	25	25	22	23	21	17	17	17	10	9	-7	59						
4/20	169	Ambient	Carry	44	46	49	49	44	49	47	47	48	48	41	40	43	45	47	46	43	41	43	36	31	31	24	25	29	25	29	31	32	35	36	44						

4/20	169	Ambient	Base	46	45	49	48	44	48	47	49	41	38	35	33	31	30	26	29	24	25	28	24	29	31	30	29	32	31	33	35	37	39						
4/23	172	Ambient	Base	49	44	51	49	50	48	44	50	46	43	50	47	40	46	45	41	45	44	34	43	42	35	40	37	24	36	34	30	32	22	44					
4/27	172	Ambient	Base	45	42	41	39	34	36	37	35	36	35	29	31	30	25	32	31	33	35	34	24	29	17	27	14	20	16	17	15	9	7	56					
5/19	172	Ambient	Base	35	34	35	35	37	31	31	31	31	31	23	27	24	17	21	22	18	21	21	10	21	26	27	23	21	14	14	8	-10	45						
5/19	172	Ambient	Base	34	36	39	37	34	39	36	37	30	26	24	23	18	23	22	14	21	20	19	28	33	31	32	35	33	39	32	21	18	12	56					
5/21	172	Ambient	Base	33	34	36	38	41	43	43	40	37	34	29	27	24	24	23	21	19	17	16	17	23	28	29	27	22	26	23	20	21	21	24	56				
7/14	172	Ambient	Base	37	41	39	36	38	38	39	39	34	32	30	27	28	27	21	26	25	19	24	24	20	25	23	23	27	28	30	31	31	34	36	36	56			
7/14	172	Ambient	Carby	37	40	39	36	36	38	37	37	38	40	42	55	47	31	29	26	27	26	24	26	22	25	26	22	27	27	27	30	31	31	34	36	37			
4/23	174	Ambient	Base	38	36	38	39	35	38	37	38	36	35	32	31	32	31	26	32	30	24	30	28	19	24	24	24	9	22	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
5/20	177	Ambient	Base	48	47	46	43	40	37	33	30	32	37	25	24	21	20	22	21	24	25	23	23	20	15	17	17	17	13	19	19	19	19	19	15	15	10	-9	49
5/27	177	Ambient	Base	38	37	36	34	33	34	30	31	35	30	29	29	24	21	21	20	18	19	18	17	17	18	17	17	18	21	22	24	24	26	23	23	23	23	23	53
5/17	179	Ambient	Base	40	16	38	37	39	37	33	40	36	25	40	37	30	37	33	29	35	35	28	36	35	27	32	30	3	23	23	17	21	13	-3	56				
5/26	179	Ambient	Base	38	33	38	36	24	39	39	36	39	36	32	39	35	26	34	33	28	33	31	22	31	31	19	28	23	24	24	19	22	12	12	49				
5/21	183	Ambient	Base	39	36	35	34	34	40	34	34	31	30	30	23	22	23	25	27	26	24	21	19	17	17	20	19	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	47	
5/24	184	Ambient	Base	28	28	32	33	34	32	33	30	29	26	21	23	19	23	22	16	22	21	12	21	20	13	18	16	2	15	12	9	9	9	6	-11	42			
6/11	187	Ambient	Base	37	38	38	39	39	40	39	41	40	39	38	33	29	25	25	24	19	22	21	10	21	22	23	27	42	33	29	38	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	51
5/18	194	Ambient	Base	40	41	39	37	36	35	37	34	37	38	32	33	31	27	26	27	26	25	23	21	19	17	17	30	20	20	19	18	19	20	21	21	24			
6/5	199	Ambient	Base	37	36	43	42	38	37	37	38	37	34	31	30	28	29	31	30	32	31	27	29	27	24	34	34	26	24	40	42	26	18	20	12	51			
5/19	210	Ambient	Base	30	28	31	32	31	32	31	31	33	31	29	28	25	20	24	20	21	21	21	9	21	20	11	19	20	13	16	17	35	32	18	-11	8	-14	44	
5/19	210	Ambient	Base	52	51	48	46	42	41	39	35	39	36	30	36	35	30	36	36	33	35	31	36	31	23	20	23	22	18	19	19	13	13	13	57				
5/14	218	Ambient	Base	36	34	37	39	39	40	41	43	36	37	39	34	36	33	27	23	21	21	17	17	16	18	21	17	21	20	21	20	21	23	24	24	24	56		
5/21	218	Ambient	Base	39	35	35	37	36	37	37	36	35	35	30	28	30	27	24	26	25	20	24	23	18	21	20	13	16	15	8	13	6	47						
7/14	218	Bustle	Base	35	37	39	36	33	32	31	30	29	30	27	20	23	20	17	20	19	10	20	21	14	24	33	31	33	34	35	31	38	23	19	4	10	-7	47	
7/15	218	Bustle	Base	39	40	33	37	37	31	35	34	34	33	32	32	27	21	23	21	14	19	19	10	20	19	19	29	32	35	44	58	42	40	47	46	43	33	59	
5/20	203	Ambient	Base	51	48	48	48	47	51	57	57	56	54	50	44	41	39	34	32	33	35	36	37	39	37	34	30	27	25	23	22	21	21	23	24	24	64		